



New Twists to the 'Johnson Revolution'

Answers to vital questions about what to expect this year

In our Nov. 14, 1964, issue, we described the newly elected President's legislative program as the "Johnson Revolution." The past year has shown that this was not an overstatement. To an extent never before attempted in this country, LBJ has pushed the federal government into education, voting, welfare, the arts and many other fields. The President is not satisfied, however, and his "State of the Union" address last week proved this. After consulting many sources, both on and off Capitol Hill, the staff of *Human Events* has prepared the following questions and answers about what Americans can look forward to in this election year.

Q. What startling new international spending program awaits Americans?

A. LBJ's "State of the Union" message, if fully implemented by legislation, would commit the American taxpayer to waging a "global war on poverty." Despite the fact that the Viet Nam war is already ballooning the federal budget, Johnson, in effect, asked Congress to export his "Great Society" overseas. He proposed a "new and daring direction to our foreign aid program" designed to help foreign nations "make a maximum attack on hunger and disease and ignorance."

For his global anti-poverty program, he proposed the "International Education Act of 1966" to educate "the young in other lands." He is also seeking enactment of the "International Health Act of 1966 to strike at disease by a new effort to bring modern skills and knowledge to the uncared-for."

As another phase of this worldwide anti-poverty war, LBJ indicated he would make available to foreign countries America's agricultural resources. "We will," he emphasized, "place the matchless skill and the resources of our own great America—in farming and in fertilizers—at the service of those countries committed to develop a modern agriculture."

Q. How might LBJ go about implementing a "new and daring" direction to our foreign aid program?

A. The President has not fully revealed his plans, but a hint as to his approach was given in the Allen-Scott report in the Nov. 20, 1965, issue of *Human Events* (page 7). According to these columnists, a presidential task force report has recommended allocating at least \$200 million to establish a National Institute for Educational and Technical Cooperation (NIETC) and a Foreign Development Service (FDS) to spread the "Great Society" across the globe. Both the institute and the FDS would be part of the foreign aid program.

The NIETC, which would include representatives of government agencies, university representatives and prominent laymen, would be a strategic center for thinking, planning, research and action on technical assistance programs and become the chief instrument for American educational and cultural relations with the rest of the world. The FDS, which would function as the institute's operation branch, would organize and direct operations of "short and long-range social, economic, educational and political development projects in undeveloped countries." An unpublished report prepared by John Gardner, secretary of health, education and welfare, says programs of this sort "could be a major factor in giving long-term meaning to the President's peace offensive."



LBJ delivers the State of the Union address.

Q. What are the International Education and Health Acts that LBJ asked Congress to pass this year?

A. While the details will be spelled out in a later message to Congress, Administration sources say a new international education center will be established in the Office of Education to export many of the "Great Society's" education programs. To implement an International Health Act, LBJ wants to establish within the Public Health Service an international health bureau staffed with specialists in such overseas health problems as malnutrition. A price tag has not been put on the program, though President Johnson did say these two acts alone would cost at least \$1 billion a year.

Q. Does this mean LBJ has given up his "War on Poverty" at home?

A. Not at all. Sargent Shriver's many operations will continue at their present levels or higher and there will be more "Appalachian" type programs. In addition, the President called for passage of the Teacher Corps and rent subsidy programs (see below) and a proposal "to rebuild completely, on a scale never before attempted, entire central and slum areas of several of our cities in America."

Q. What does he mean by "rebuild completely"?

A. In his "State of the Union" message, Johnson explained: "In some of our urban areas we must help rebuild entire sections and neighborhoods containing in some cases as many as a hundred thousand people. Working together, private enterprise and government must press forward with the task of providing homes and shops, parks and hospitals, and all the other necessary parts of a flourishing community where our people can come to live the good life." He will, he continued, "offer other proposals to stimulate and to reward planning for the growth of entire metropolitan areas."

Among the tools Johnson will use are expanded urban renewal spending and a vast broadening of "scatter-site" public housing. Under this latter program, which has so far operated only on a pilot basis, federal tax funds are used by local public housing authorities to purchase existing privately owned houses throughout a city for subsidized rental to low-income families.

Q. Will LBJ be able to repeal the right laws?

A. The AFL-CIO has made this its No. 1 legislative goal for this session of Congress and LBJ, bowing to union demands, again called for repeal in his "State of the Union" message. Repeal of right-to-work (the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14b) was approved by the House last year, but was blocked in the Senate by a bi-partisan filibuster.

With an election coming up and the New York transit strike fresh in every voter's mind, the odds are that a Senate filibuster will again beat back repeal, even though the AFL-CIO has launched a vigorous anti-14b campaign. Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), the GOP minority leader, has vowed he will once more lead the battle to retain right-to-work. Objective congressional observers say that at this time those favoring repeal still lack 11 votes to break a filibuster.

Q. What else does big labor want?

A. LBJ may not get behind every one of the labor bosses' goals, but it is believed he will push for the easing of picketing restrictions against the building trade unions (the "situated picketing" plan), increases in Social Security benefits and liberalization of unemployment compensation.

Pending in the House Ways and Means Committee is a bill (HR 8282) providing federal benefits for long-term unemployed persons, establishing federal standards for state unemployment benefit programs, extending unemployment compensation coverage, providing federal funds to help states pay certain high benefit costs and increasing employer taxes to pay for the reforms. Under this far-reaching bill, the federal government would, for the first time, have virtually complete control over state unemployment compensation programs.

Given the top-heavy pro-Johnson majority in both houses of Congress, many of these proposals have a good chance of becoming law, especially the increases in Social Security benefits, since members are reluctant to vote against these hikes in election years. However, the "situated picketing" proposal, which would, in effect, allow one union to shut down an entire construction job, is in for a tough fight.

Q. What about a minimum wage increase?

A. The House Education and Labor Committee in 1965 reported a bill (HR 10518) extending coverage to about 8 million workers, establishing a \$1.25 minimum wage for agricultural workers and increasing the non-farm minimum wage to \$1.75. The bill failed to include a provision for overtime pay, which the unions want raised to double the regular pay rate.

When it became evident the bill would be defeated, floor consideration of the measure was postponed until this year. It is not yet known if the Administration has a new proposal for minimum wage legislation this year, but many experts believe the White House will come up with a lower minimum rate than in last year's bill in order to gain congressional approval.

Q. Does the President desire to expand trade with the Soviet Union and its satellites?

A. Most emphatically. In his "State of the Union" message, he mentioned twice his desire to step up trade with Communists. We must continue "build-

(Continued on page 10)

See pages 8 and 9

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Rhodesian Embassy Silenced

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

"Too many ticks. . .you're on a party line," said an interested individual who was telephoning into what was once the Office of Rhodesian Affairs.

In a city which unhappily abounds with the apparatus of snooper, you'd have a hard time proving that any particular phone is bugged. But there are other signs of surveillance and isolation around the little house on McGill Terrace in Washington, D.C., which was once a political annex of the British Embassy.

Just before the Rhodesian act of independence on November 11, that country's representatives in Washington mailed out informational packets concerning the new status. Some packets were delivered after independence day, whereupon there arrived stern messages that the senders might be held in violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, considering that Rhodesia is no longer a recognized nation.

In fact, however, Rhodesian nationals in Washington are trying to walk the chalk line of comportment. Some 400



Rep. H. R. Gross has opposed U.S. participation in oil embargo against Rhodesia.

letters, most of them offering support to the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Salisbury, have received a curt, formal mimeographed reply that "This office is not able to transact any diplomatic or consular business or to answer any enquiries [sic]."

Invitations for the former officials to speak over radio and television or at university gatherings have been scrupulously declined, and it would be hard to say whether black extremists or white supremacists get the cooler brush-off.

About the only hate rays to penetrate this island of exile have been Washington *Post* editorials seething with such adjectives as "loathsome" and "racist." The only official note of cheer has come from Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa), who scolded the President for joining Great Britain in a petroleum embargo against Rhodesia. For the rest, the ex-spokesmen for a pro-Western nation of over 4 million people are virtually held incommunicado in our capital city of the free world.

But down in south-central Africa, Rhodesia is resolutely digging in—literally so—against the economic siege. Land long in use for export crops, like tobacco, is being recultivated for food crops, like wheat. Many manufactured goods, like transistor radios and household appliances, will supply the home folks—especially the emerging African majority—instead of going to foreign markets.

The besiegers are putting on the squeeze. The Bank of England has seized Rhodesian funds on deposit in London. The Kenyan government has been grabbing Rhodesian-addressed freight off planes that land in Nairobi.

If the black African republics and the Communists had their way, Britain and the United States would bomb and blockade this spunky little nation off the map, but the crack Rhodesian ground troops and airmen are a powerful dissuader. No country has "stood alone" with quite such phlegm since the Battle of Britain.

Rhodesia's offense to the civilized world is that it's a little too civilized by African standards. I stayed at the homey Meikels Hotel in Salisbury three years ago and covered an election campaign that was not unlike the one last November in New York City—except that the Conservatives won.

You could see in the hotel lobbies, shops, airport and political headquarters that the only public segregation was economic, not racial. The political segregation today is the same. Rhodesians with property—or education—get more representation in the parliament. This is the *de facto* situation in all advanced countries. Rhodesia acknowledges it, that's all.

But the way of honest individualism in man and nation is hard these days. The Queen of England, the President of the United States, and especially our African Affairs assistant secretary of state, G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams, treat Rhodesians as if they were lepers—whereas, as the truism states, Rhodesians are "more English than the English"—or than the English used to be.

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ADA: MORE TAXATION—The Americans for Democratic Action unveiled its 1966 congressional program, calling for doubling of funds for the "War on Poverty," doubling of Social Security benefits by 1970, broader coverage of the federal wage-hour law and a minimum wage of \$1.75 by 1970. Rep. Don Edwards (D.-Calif.), national chairman of ADA, said his organization favors "increased taxation" if the federal government can't finance both the war and the "Great Society" with present revenues. If the Johnson Administration invests more in the war, said Edwards, it should not at the same time "strangle the 'Great Society' in its infancy."

□ □ □

"PEACEFUL" BURNING—The difference in Panama these days is that now demonstrators are "peacefully" burning the American flag and a few months ago they were "violently" burning the American flag. Sunday marked the second anniversary of the Panama Canal Zone riots, when our property was attacked by Red-stirred mobs, so Panamanian demonstrators symbolically burned our flag again. Meanwhile, President Lyndon B. Johnson has negotiations under way to surrender U.S. rights to the mobs, to give up our Canal Zone control which by treaty we have "in perpetuity," to make a new canal deal that would limit American decision, and generally to invite more mob demonstrations anytime somebody wants to take over something the United States has."—From the *Chattanooga News-Free Press*

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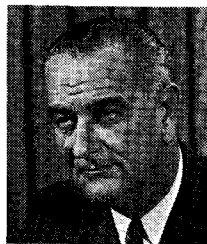
• Senate liberals, who once looked upon the Senate Finance Committee as their chief nemesis, have now managed to take control of that once conservative bastion lock, stock and barrel. The conservatives received a stunning setback last year when Sen. Russell Long, the "populist" Louisiana Democrat, moved up to the chairmanship of the committee to replace Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), who retired from political life last year. In the past two weeks, the liberals scored another coup in their attempts to turn the committee into a "spend-spend" vehicle when they appointed super-liberal Sen. Lee Metcalf (D.-Mont.) to fill the Byrd vacancy. The Metcalf appointment is also seen as a political boost for the Montanan. Democrats figure it may help him in his re-election campaign in which he might square off against Tim Babcock, Montana's popular and conservative governor.



METCALF

• Two conservative GOP senators up for re-election this fall got breaks last week. In Iowa, popular Democrat Harold Hughes decided to seek a third term as governor of the Hawkeye State, thus giving incumbent Sen. Jack Miller a better-than-even chance of re-election. And in Texas, Sen. John Tower is seen as helped by the fact that liberal Rep. Jim Wright (D.-Tex.) backed out of the Democratic primary race, causing confusion among the state's liberal Democrats, some of whom are thinking about starting a liberal third party movement in the Lone Star State.

• LBJ's "charge" that the New York subway settlement violates the wage-price guidelines has not "conned" the business community into believing the President has suddenly developed an attitude of impartiality toward both business and labor. True, he denounced the Transport Workers Union—but that was all. LBJ, it is noted, actually used the full powers of the federal government—including financial blackmail, anti-trust threats, etc.—to force industry to rescind price hikes that had gone into effect. If LBJ had really desired to block the TWU from receiving the wage benefits it gouged from New York City, he could have threatened to invoke the Taft-Hartley injunction against the union during the strike and/or could have spoken out against the union's outrageous wage demands when they were first made public. Instead, of course, he waited until the union had safely pocketed the settlement.



LBJ

• Republicans on Capitol Hill say they have the perfect candidate to head President Johnson's newly proposed Department of Transportation—Mike Quill.

• Yale Prof. Staughton Lynd, who along with Communist party theoretician Herbert Aptheker and SDS founder Thomas Hayden, went on a "fact-finding" mission to North Viet Nam recently, was not too interested in facts. Hanoi radio quoted Lynd as saying U.S. policy in Viet Nam was "immoral, illegal and anti-democratic." Lynd went on to say "This policy must change at all costs. We promise that when returning home, we will, together with thousands of other intellectuals in the United States, continue our task." Upon returning to this country, Lynd conferred with a State Department official, but to date the State Department has done nothing to prosecute the trio for their violations of the Logan Act and passport restrictions.



LYND

Hope for the GOP

As the 89th Congress reconvenes, there is a certain amount of buoyancy among previously dispirited Republicans. The reasons are clear: returned from their districts, they have detected strong anti-Johnsonian sentiments among their constituents. An accumulation of unresolved problems still faces LBJ and a reaction is building up in the voters against the way he is handling the Viet Nam conflict, the poverty program and the business community.

Recent polls—alarming to Democrats and much discussed in Republican circles—have now confirmed what *Human Events* said in its December 4 issue: that Viet Nam is LBJ's "Achilles' heel."

Indeed, the pro-Johnson Washington *Post* on January 10 ran a Lou Harris survey on Viet Nam with this telling headline: "Viet Nam Major Threat to Democrats in 1966."

Reporters, after touring the West, are also saying that the Vietnamese war so dominates political thinking in that area of the country that it has come close to erasing other issues in the minds of the voter.

Julius Dusha, correspondent for the Washington *Post*, notes: "There is also argument that the 1965 record of Congress on which President Johnson had hoped to build a resounding vote of confidence is already being forgotten"—with attention being focused on Viet Nam.

A number of polls reveal that the war in Viet Nam—which America appears to be neither winning nor losing—is associated in the minds of the voter with the Korean War, which was a major factor in producing Eisenhower's victory in 1952.

Remarks Dusha: "All of the blame for the Vietnamese war appears to be focused on the President. . . . The Vietnamese war . . . is undermining the foundations of Mr. Johnson's support. The same suspicions of the President's sincerity of purpose and understanding of foreign policy that arose in voters' minds during the 1964 campaign are still there."

As we noted in that December 4 issue:

"Thus, while the South Vietnamese and Americans face a growing military problem, LBJ faces a burgeoning political problem. Unless he can come up with solutions, say the pros, his [and the Democrats'] apparently invulnerable political posture at the present time will become far less so in the near future."

Dirksen Speaks His Piece

Sharing the buoyant spirit of the Republicans (see above) is the GOP's leader in the Senate, Everett McKinley Dirksen. Dirksen, in a remarkably combative mood since his return to Congress, indicates 1966 may be a comeback year for Republicans. After sounding out the hustings, he thinks the Democrats are in trouble. The GOP minority leader made his views known in a recent article in *U.S. News and World Report*.

Dirksen indicated that not only Viet Nam, but the "War on Poverty" will probably be a major vote-getting issue for Republicans this year. "Well, as I travel around the country," Dirksen told *U.S. News* editors, "I have been astounded by a number of things. The way in which the so-called anti-poverty war has not caught on is one example."

In Peoria County, Ill., noted Dirksen, the board of supervisors had a meeting to determine whether to accept a poverty grant. Some people, said Dirksen, were arguing: "Look, here is money out of the Federal Treasury. Why shouldn't we take some if it is there?" But the vote was 2 to 1 against so doing."

Dirksen raked over other poverty program embarrassments. He recalled what happened in Livingston County—completely agricultural—in which all the poverty people could find for the youngsters to do "was to go along Main Street and pick grass out of the bricks in the sidewalks."

Dirksen commented: "Things like that become the talk of the town and of the county. And what do people say? They say: 'Look what's happening to our tax dollar.'"

The GOP leader said he detected a new, critical attitude among congressmen. Recalling Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's words, Dirksen said too much legislation was passed too hastily in the last session of Congress.

"Then there's Medicare. It hasn't gotten under way sufficiently at the moment to make a judgment. But the tax is starting on a new base—\$6,600 rather than \$4,800. Consider for a moment companies like Caterpillar, Cleveland Twist Drill, International Harvester, the automobile makers and others with many people making \$6,600 or more. There are going to be substantially bigger deductions from their paychecks. It will amount to over \$100 more than it has been a year.

"And the cost of living is going up. It is the highest in the history of the country. Don't think people are not talking about the high cost of living today."

Dirksen indicated the Democrats were vulnerable on a host of other issues this year, including LBJ's war against business and the arms shortages in Viet Nam. A still secret Senate Preparedness subcommittee report, Dirksen hinted, contains highly damaging information in regard to Administration defense efforts.

The Senate minority leader believes there are two particularly vital issues which the Republican party should fight for in this session: the retention of right-to-work and his own reapportionment amendment.

In regard to right-to-work, Dirksen observed: "The reaction, for instance [among voters] . . . on our fight against the repeal of the right-to-work law was absolutely overwhelming in every section of the country where I visited

" . . . When a right-to-work law is in effect, the union member has a disciplinary weapon to use on the union officers. If the officers try to abuse the members, or despoil the treasury, or perpetuate themselves in office, the union man can just go to them and say: 'If that's the way you want it, then here's my union card.'

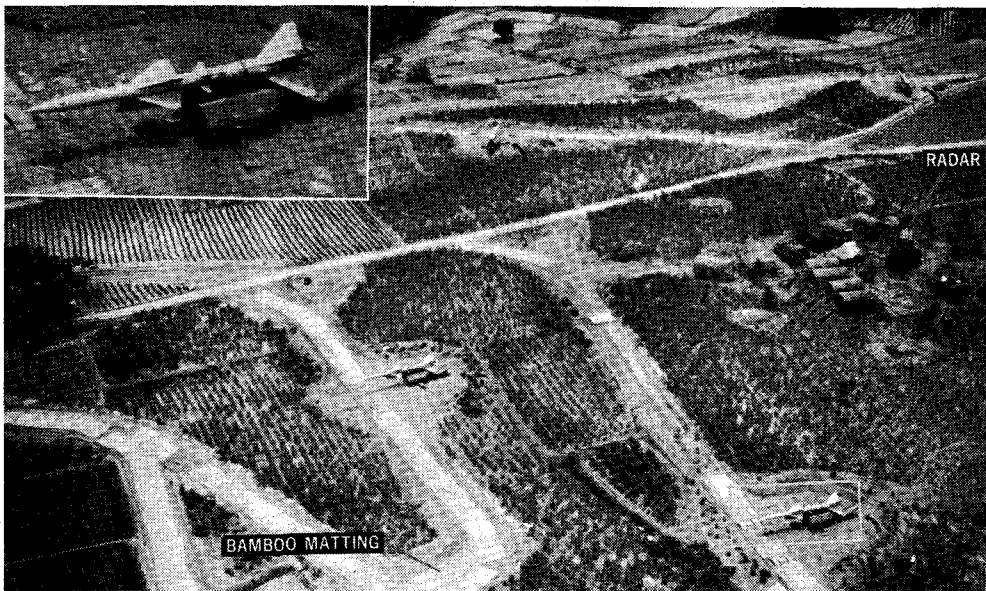
"We have received as much, if not more mail from union members than from non-union people asking for retention of 14b. We sorted out that mail by the bagful. Here was a fellow writing in longhand: 'You can use my name if you want to. I've been a member of my local for 25 years. We have a good local, and the reason we have a good local is because we've got 14b.'"

The senator also said he would diligently work for his reapportionment amendment which would allow one house in a state legislature to base its representation on factors other than population. "Ours," he stressed, "is a representative Republic. I believe it is within the domain of a state to give representation and balance to the interests in that state. Look at how control in many states will shift completely to urban areas. In Illinois, Cook County—which includes Chicago—has more than half the population of our state. That means that, if they so desire, representatives of one county [without a reapportionment amendment] can do pretty much as they please with respect to the other 101 counties.

"What's involved in the other 101 counties? These are the areas where you have rural schools. You don't have rural schools in Chicago. What about farm land? Not much of that in Chicago. This one county controlling the situation may decide to put a state tax on farm land."

Why are the labor leaders against the Dirksen amendment? Dirksen answered: "Because labor leaders know that they can control both branches of many state legislatures under this Supreme Court decision."

Thus the views of the Republican leader in the Senate.



The older Soviet-built SAM missiles pictured above have not scored against U.S. planes as well as expected, so North Viet Nam is getting newer models.

Russia Is Giving North Viet Nam Improved Surface-to-Air Missiles

From the Allen-Scott Report

Russia is installing new and improved surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) in North Viet Nam in obvious expectation of resumption of U.S. bombing raids.

The missiles, equipped with the Soviet's latest guidance systems, are appearing for the first time at the more than 50 major SAM bases now in operation in the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial-defense complex.

U.S. intelligence experts, examining the hit-and-miss reconnaissance photographs of the North Vietnamese air defenses, warn that the permanent Russian-built SAM bases will be armed with the deadly new ground-to-air missiles by the end of January.

According to intelligence, the Soviet is supplying the Hanoi government with these latest-model missiles because of the failure of the original SAMs to score the expected 80 per cent against supersonic U.S. aircraft.

Air Force-Navy records show that the Russian-North Vietnamese gunners fired 103 missiles at U.S. planes, but succeeded in downing only nine because of the secret counter-measures by American pilots.

Originally, both U.S. and Soviet authorities estimated that the loss rate of American planes would be eight to nine times higher than it is now running. Intelligence data, rocket research and "live" testing of the missiles against high-speed jet drones indicated the higher rate of accuracy.

The unannounced crash development of a sensitive counter-electronic device, which in effect puts a "whammy" on the Red missiles, is the key factor in enabling U.S. pilots to turn the tables on Communist missiles.

U.S. pilots also are going through highly successful and complicated flying maneuvers that literally tie the Red gunners into knots and force their missiles to go wide of their targets.

One crack naval pilot, after outmaneuvering a barrage of SAMs near Hanoi, gave the following illuminating report to a debriefing officer:

"The whammy worked. Those d----- gunners couldn't have hit me if I flew on top of them. What are we waiting for? If Washington would only give us the signal we could destroy every military target in North Viet Nam within three months, including all their missile sites. This would end the war.

"Gen. Curtis LeMay [retired Air Force head] is correct. We are hitting the wrong targets. We're getting people killed who shouldn't be killed. Fewer persons would be killed on

both sides if we could go after the really important military targets in North Viet Nam."

Evidence is mounting daily that North Viet Nam is using President Johnson's search-for-peace bombing lull to rush thousands of Soviet-built, radar-controlled, anti-aircraft guns into South Viet Nam to "cover" its growing fighting force there.

One air reconnaissance photograph, circulating only among high officials, shows a convoy of more than 50 anti-aircraft guns being hauled over the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos for use in South Viet Nam.

An estimated 2,000 Chinese and North Vietnamese laborers are being used to move these Soviet weapons south. The unmistakable purpose of these weapons is to knock U.S. helicopters, light reconnaissance planes and low-flying jet bombers out of the skies in the bitterly contested highlands of central South Viet Nam.

There are already an estimated 10,000 of these mobile anti-aircraft guns in North and South Viet Nam. The rapid-firing guns can hurl several hundred shells a minute at low-flying targets.

The bombing lull build-up by the Communists is the reason behind Sen. Richard Russell's latest demand for a resumption of U.S. air attacks on North Viet Nam.

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee has privately warned President Johnson that continuance of his "no bombing" policy is increasingly endangering security of the 190,000 American fighting men in Viet Nam.

In one private conversation, Sen. Russell told how a highly decorated officer of an airmobile division, flown to a hospital near Washington after being severely wounded, called him to his bedside. With tears streaming down the face of the wounded hero, he pleaded with Sen. Russell to use his influence to see that his division got back its heavy artillery.

The officer told Russell, "My men need their heavy artillery because of the growing firepower of the Communist forces."

Under prodding by Russell, the front-line U.S. Army divisions are being re-equipped with heavier weapons.

According to information gathered by the Senate Armed Services Preparedness subcommittee, the airmobile division's heavy guns were taken away under Defense Secretary McNamara's streamlining of the unit. The decision already has cost heavy U.S. casualties.

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American Leftists Supply Hanoi With Taped Propaganda Messages

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

American leftists are now supplying Radio Hanoi with taped messages to be used on broadcasts beamed to U.S. servicemen stationed in South Viet Nam.

The Red radio recently kicked off a series of broadcasts in which American peaceniks urge their countrymen to refuse to fight and to lay down their arms. The broadcasts were said to have been taped in Los Angeles and flown to Hanoi for use by the Communists.

Soldiers who picked up "Radio Stateside" on a recent evening were serenaded with protest songs against American "aggression" in Southeast Asia. They were told the songs were high on the American hit parade, reflecting the public's attitude toward the war.

Radio Stateside quotes influential Americans who are opposed to the war in Viet Nam. One of those quoted, Simon Casady, is president of the 70,000-member California Democratic Council. The U.S. soldiers were told by a Radio Stateside commentator:

"Simon Casady, who heads this influential organization in California and thereby controls quite a few million votes, says, and I quote, it takes more courage to tear up a draft card than to fight a war in Viet Nam. Need I say more?"

Listeners to Radio Stateside are given the names and addresses of organizations back home to which they can write for anti-war material. One such group, the Central Committee of Conscientious Objectors, is located at 2006 Walnut Street, in Philadelphia.

GIs are told to write the Philadelphia group to receive information on "what action you can take to disassociate yourself from the slaughter that is going on." They are also urged to write radio station KPFA-FM in Los Angeles for anti-war advice.

Radio Stateside commentators argue that the war in Viet Nam is hopeless and that soldiers can be tried for genocide for waging aggression against the people of Viet Nam. "Without you, the GI, Johnson could not continue to propagate this war, this war of genocide," the broadcast asserts.

"There is only one way to disassociate yourself from sharing the deaths that are being committed in Viet Nam—you must lay down your arms, you must reclassify yourself as a conscientious objector, you must go on a hunger strike, you must return here to liberate your own country."

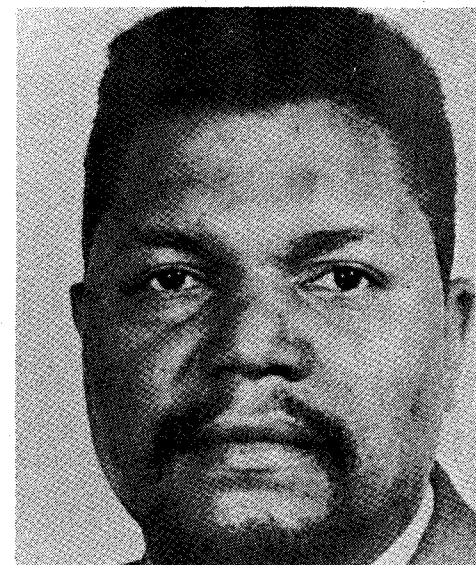
Federal agents are now tracking down the American citizens who have been turning out the Radio Stateside messages for Hanoi. There is evidence, says a government official, that the domestic leftists are violating federal law in urging GIs to desert.

Radio Havana is again urging U.S. Negroes to seek the violent overthrow of their government. In a broadcast beamed to this country on December 18, an American turncoat, Robert Franklin Williams, shouted:

"The days of Mr. Charlie [the white man] are numbered. It is he who is going to be annihilated. Our cause is

just. We are not alone. Mr. Charlie may have the machine guns, cannon and deadly weapons, but we have matches, yes, common household matches, a terrible weapon in our arsenal of freedom. . . .

"Let our people organize, arm, unite and prepare for a war of survival and liberation! Prepare the razor, the switchblade, the bullet, the gas bomb and the match! Put the torch to the racist cities



Fugitive Robert Williams again is using Radio Havana to urge U.S. Negroes to use violence against the government.

and remember the forests. In the spirit of '76, in the spirit of Los Angeles, let our people take to the streets in fierce numbers and in the cause of freedom and justice, let our battle cry be heard around the world: freedom, freedom, freedom now or death!"

Williams is a fugitive from U.S. justice who fled to Cuba while sought for kidnapping several years ago. He broadcasts frequently over Castro's Radio Free Dixie and has made at least two trips to North Viet Nam and Red China where he delivered inflammatory speeches against the United States.

In radio talks beamed to South Viet Nam, Williams has called upon Negro GIs to desert to the enemy.

★ ★ ★

Baltimore Mayor Theodore McKeldin and his wife were among those traveling at government expense across Southeast Asia with Vice President Humphrey and his official party. McKeldin was selected by President Johnson, a White House spokesman explains, to give a "non-partisan color" to the American contingent.

"Mr. Johnson regards Mayor McKeldin as representative of the Republican mainstream," the spokesman added.

Cynics will note that McKeldin was the only major Republican in the country to publicly endorse LBJ for re-election in 1964. They will note, too, that McKeldin recently intervened with GOP members of Congress to urge down-the-line support of the Administration's legislative program.

(Copyright 1966, King Features Synd.)

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AMBUSCADE—Did Patrick Henry foresee the "Great Society"? The Virginia patriot warned in 1788 that a "consolidated federal government will operate like an ambush, destroy the state governments and swallow the liberties of the people."

Peace Offers Jolt Vietnamese

President Johnson's widely heralded "peace offensive" to end the war in Viet Nam is causing a great deal of alarm in Saigon. South Vietnamese leaders are on record, at least privately, that they are opposed to any negotiations with the Viet Cong or North Viet Nam. These South Vietnamese view the LBJ peace moves as ending in a possible victory for Ho Chi Minh.

What particularly disturbs Vietnamese leaders is that the President continues to engage in appeasing the enemy with bombing pauses and de-escalation in the fighting in order to entice the Reds to the bargaining table. Meanwhile, the Reds are building up their strength. That LBJ will continue this sort of "diplomacy" was made crystal clear in his "State of the Union" message. The South Vietnamese, also disturbed by the fact they were by-passed when LBJ decided to make his latest "peace offensive," say that they are not nearly in a strong enough position to go to the bargaining table.

Indeed, the Stockholm newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*, reported from Saigon last week that leaders of the South Vietnamese regime view the globe-girdling peace mission as "treason toward an ally." The *Dagens Nyheter* correspondent, Sven Oste, quoted one leader as saying "the Americans will find out that it is not easy to compel us to accept solutions to which we are opposed." In fact, South Viet Nam's Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has said in the past he would carry the ground war to North Viet Nam, if given the chance.

The Ky regime is also unhappy about the role played by roving Ambassador Averell Harriman in the current peace moves. They remember all too well that it was Harriman who engineered the 1962 "neutralization" of Laos, which resulted in Communist control of large parts of the country; the famous Ho Chi Minh trail, by which the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese army units in the south are largely supplied, runs through Laos.

The part of U.S. ambassador to South Viet Nam, Henry Cabot Lodge, is a mystery. According to Oste, Lodge was not informed of the U.S. direct contact with the Hanoi regime until well after the fact, as it was feared by the Administration that he would pass on the information to the Saigon leaders. Lodge is said to feel that more secure Allied control of the countryside is mandatory before any peace talks with Hanoi are undertaken.

Hence, morale in Saigon is low. The suspension of the bombing raids on North Viet Nam has caused some South Vietnamese to wonder if the United States is indeed ready to negotiate a "settlement" which would have the effect of undermining any pro-Western government in Saigon. Should the United States and North Viet Nam go to the conference table, the reverberations from Saigon will be loud enough for the world to hear.

SDS Men Go to Pot

Members of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), a key "peace" group which has been partially financed by Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers, apparently aren't only interested in staging anti-American demonstrations in regard to the war in Viet Nam. They're also interested in marijuana.

Eleven University of Oklahoma students, including several members of SDS, were recently clapped into jail after police in Norman, Okla., found a large quantity of marijuana, drugs and "pep pills" in an apartment building where they were tossing a "party." The party was held on Saturday night, January 8, in a building near the OU campus.

One freshman girl was charged with vagrancy. Norman police said they found her nude and in a bed with a male OU student clad only in trousers. Police Sgt. Robert Hawkins said he first thought one of those arrested who had long, curly blond hair, was a girl until the boy corrected him.

Norman Police Chief Bill Henslee said marijuana was found "all over the place." He said it was stuffed in cigarette packs, under chairs and on shelves. Other pills and capsules were scattered about the room. Officers not only confiscated marijuana cigarette

butts, seeds and stems, but various boxes of amphetamines and barbiturates, a large quantity of the stimulant-drug peyote and a green jar resembling a "home-made opium pot."

Police discovered other intriguing interests of the students. Cluttering up the building were protest posters on Viet Nam and literature signed by the "Committee for Non-Violent Action," "Student Peace Union," "War Resisters League" and the "American Friends' Service Committee." Also found were lapel buttons saying "Get Out of Viet Nam," "Abolish HUAC" and books on homosexuality and torture.

According to the *Daily Oklahoman* (January 10), a number of students had been current or past members of SDS. "Several SDS membership buttons," said the *Oklahoman*, were found in the apartment building. A card, showing membership in the organization was taken from (Robert) Williamson, who said he recently had joined SDS.

Shriver's Militants

Federal anti-poverty officials are under fire for getting ready to subsidize a new "civil rights" project to the tune of \$860,000. Called the National Center for Community Action Education, Inc., the center's alleged purpose is to lift Negroes up from poverty by providing them with literacy and job skills.

While these goals may seem worthy enough, many are fearful that the center's avowed objectives will now be subverted by the radical elements serving on the center's board of directors.

Heading the center is none other than the newly resigned director of CORE, James Farmer, a pacifist and Socialist who revels in militant political action. As head of CORE, Farmer once told reporters: "Should non-violence fail, then violence is a better course than complete acquiescence." Farmer made open alliances for CORE with the pro-Peking Black Muslims and the gun-toting Deacons of Defense.

At one time he was secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an extreme pacifist group which urged its members to join "political movements which aim at the replacement of private capitalism by a system of collective ownership."

Another individual working for the center: CORE's new chieftain, Floyd McKissick. Columnists Roland Evans and Robert Novak say that McKissick, the center's new legal counsel, "was a disruptive force at the disappointing White House Conference on Civil Rights last fall, calling for dismantling the capitalistic system. To moderate Negro leaders, however, McKissick's black nationalism is more ominous than his socialism."

Also on the board of directors: John Lewis, the radical chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee ("Snick"). Associated with several Communist fronts within the past few years, Lewis helped to draw up the January 6 "Snick" statement on Viet Nam which said: "Vietnamese are being murdered because the United States is pursuing an aggressive policy in violation of international law."

UNICEF—A Soviet Cover

A top Soviet U.N. official has been using his job with UNICEF as a cover for buying restricted American missile components presumably for shipment behind the Iron Curtain, the Hearst Headline Service disclosed last week.

The Russian is Vadim Isakov, a procurement officer for UNICEF whose annual salary is in the \$16,000-\$18,000 range.

Isakov approached two New Jersey businessmen to buy the latest scientific and military components. The businessmen, George Yohrling and Leonard Epstein, are president and vice president of Trans-American Machinery and Equipment Corp. They immediately went to the FBI and kept the FBI informed on Isakov's demands.

Isakov first contacted Yohrling and Epstein last June. He visited the USSR for five weeks in late August and early September, then returned to the United States with a list of components he was prepared to buy for "my customer."

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Presidential press secretary Bill Moyers has disclosed that the White House has rigged questions at LBJ press conferences.

In a TV interview shown last week, Moyers confirmed that he had planted questions in advance with newsmen on "two or three subjects" discussed by LBJ at his last full-dress news conference, August 29. "I did suggest to some reporters that the President had on his mind certain problems," Moyers said, "and that I was certain he was prepared to deal with those questions if they came up. . . . I wanted to be certain that the questions that the President did have on his mind, and for which he was prepared to deal in a substantive way, did get asked."



MOYERS

• The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has disassociated itself from a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) statement opposing the Viet Nam war and calling for alternatives to the draft. Said NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins, "The public must be careful to recognize that this statement is by . . . only one of the many civil rights groups, and is not the statement of other groups or of what is loosely called the civil rights movement."

• Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) says the United States has no obligation to aid the British in their economic boycott of breakaway Rhodesia. "During the war in Korea, when 35,000 Americans were being killed, another 120,000 wounded, the British never ceased trading with the Red Chinese," he notes. "Twice during the confrontations with Communist Castro did President Kennedy plead with the British to cease trading with Cuba. They refused. And British ships have been running into Haiphong with supplies for the Communist Viet Cong."



ROUDEBUSH

• Dove-like disarmament experts in the American government have had one of their favorite schemes shot down by the British. Their scheme: to arrange at the upcoming 18-nation disarmament conference in Geneva a comprehensive test ban which would outlaw all atomic tests without on-site inspections. Now comes the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority with a special report to squelch the "no inspection" school of disarmament. The report says roughly 15 per cent of all the earthquakes in Russia "would have to be classed as possible violations of a Comprehensive Test Ban Agreement unless they could be eliminated by on-site inspection."

• Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D.-Wash.) finds government policy impossible to fathom. The chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee notes that the government has launched an anti-smoking campaign in the wake of a report by the surgeon general that cigarettes may cause cancer. At the same time, Magnuson adds, the Agriculture Department was putting up \$210,000 to subsidize cigarette advertising in Japan, Thailand and Austria.



MAGNUSON

• When LBJ attacked air and water pollution in his address to Congress last week, he drew a sharp rejoinder from Rep. John F. Baldwin (R.-Calif.), who represents Contra Costa County, adjoining part of San Francisco Bay. Baldwin noted that none other than the federal government was the worst pollution threat to the bay, blaming the Bureau of Reclamation for dumping waste water containing residues from fertilizers and pesticides into the north end of the bay.

Thanks, Human Events and your readers, for your support and help in 1965 . . .

"The principal credit for the outcome belongs to Senator Dirksen of Illinois, the minority leader, and to the National Right to Work Committee."

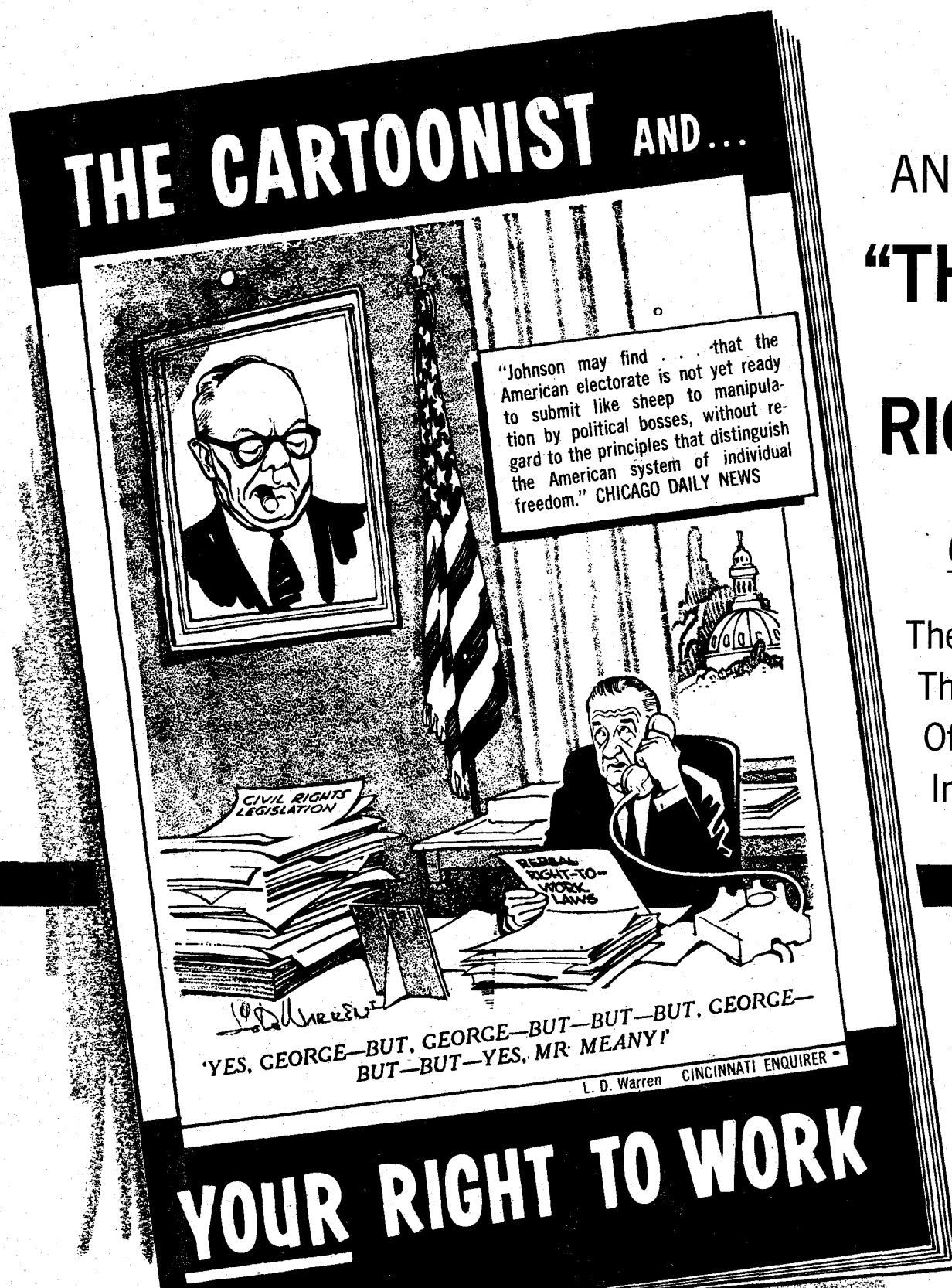
Arthur Krock, New York Times, 10/12/65

"By all accounts, the most vocal and one of the most effective opponents of the proposal to repeal the "Right to Work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act was the National Right to Work Committee . . ."

Congressional Quarterly, 10/15/65

"By contrast, most of those who want to preserve the Right to Work Laws have no vested interest; their only vested interest lies in the preservation of that mystic abstraction known as personal liberty, and they have only the National Right to Work Committee as a vehicle for pushing their view."

Richmond, Virginia News Leader, 10/12/65



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Many questions about the affairs of Bobby Baker (left) raised by Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) remained unanswered.



Baker Indictment Side-Steps Conflict-of-Interest Charges

From the Richmond News Leader

The most curious thing about the indictment against Bobby Baker is that it hardly touches upon the practice of bobbybakerism in the hallowed Senate.

In reading the nine counts, one can see allegations that Baker cheated on his income tax, that he advised others to cheat on all of their income taxes. Bobby Baker, tax fraud: That's the indictment.

There is a little additional item that accuses him of stealing \$100,000 from some savings and loan officials out in California. But there's nothing at all about Bobby Baker, the first man Lyndon Johnson saw in the morning and the last man Lyndon Johnson saw at night.

Granted that these charges could put Bobby away for 48 years, we submit that the American public is not overly concerned about tax frauds. Cheats turn up ever day; it is the business of the government to prosecute them. Baker will have his day in court, and bring the evidence and arguments to support his defense. But the grand jury, though specifically charged with the necessary powers, has not touched upon the conflict-of-interest problems exposed by Sen. John J. Williams and newsmen.

Scandal or mere crookedness is of public concern only until the particular cases are redressed. What the Baker case points to is the necessity of great reforms deep within the structure of the Congress. The lawmaking process itself appears to have been perverted for personal gain and it is not just Baker who is involved—it is a whole crowd of Senate luminaries.

The Capitol Vending and the Serv-U cases are not resolved; it is not clear whether Baker had control over the government contracts of the aerospace firms he serviced. The motives of the late Sen. Kerr in successfully advocating, then repealing certain legislation that would affect Baker's stock holdings lie under a shroud.

We don't know why Sen. George Smathers cut Baker in on a profitable land deal in Florida. It seems interesting that Baker was able to join Sen. John J. Sparkman and a former aide to Hubert Humphrey in getting privy to a rarely granted bank charter in D.C.

And then there was the insurance transaction with Matt McClosky (treasurer of the Democratic Na-

tional Committee), the Carousel Motel party, the Haitian meat deal, the gambling concessions in the Caribbean. And does Lady Bird still play her stereo?

Just because Bobby Baker faces a serious indictment does not mean that the powers-that-be in Washington are determined to clean up the mess and reform Senate ethics. If the prosecution is successful, Bobby will be out of the way, but the old crowd will be in business at the same old stand. It is a positive step that the grand jury has returned a strong indictment; a certain clique in the Senate no doubt will be glad that the indictment does not conflict with any of their interests.

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"RESPONSIBLE" LEFT—Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party, U.S.A., indicated the Communist front isn't needed so much today: "Fronts are a thing of the past," he said. "We don't need them. We've got the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Students for a Democratic Society going for us, but they're not 'fronts' in the usual sense of the word. They're just part of the 'responsible' left."

□ □ □

POVERTY FAILURES — Pollster Samuel Lubell reports a "rising public discontent over the workings of the [federal] anti-poverty crusade." In travels throughout the country, Lubell finds virtually no approval of Sargent Shriver's multi-billion-dollar campaign: "The surge of hope and enthusiasm with which the nation greeted the start of the drive is leaking away. In its place a sense of disillusionment is beginning to develop, with comments being expressed that sound surprisingly like the wearied remarks that have been repeated for years about foreign aid." Voters in every section of the country voice the opinion that "tighter control" be exercised over the program and that politics be removed from its operation, according to Lubell. Negroes, who are supposed to be the main beneficiaries of the anti-poverty program, are less than enthusiastic. "Where I live you wouldn't know a 'War on Poverty' was even going on," Lubell was told by one Negro. Nowhere is there support of Shriver's highly touted operation, Lubell found. "The anti-poverty crusade, in short, threatens to acquire much the same battered image that now clouds foreign aid."

False Labeling: The Left's Most Useful Anti-Conservative Weapon

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Few weapons in the arsenal of the left have been more effectively used than the semantic lie. Adding to its effectiveness is the inability of our government's staunch defenders to prepare a counterattack to break through the iron wall of public information media.

Intentionally or otherwise, the assault on American principle and constitutional government has been mounted on the warping of words and the twisting of definitions to which a supine academic society has docilely surrendered to the propagandists.

Anyone interested in this revolution of linguistics has but to examine the standard works dealing with words and phrases to trace the change in usage between World War I and the present.

Primarily, of course, this change has been based, as have most propagandistic attacks from the left, upon the theory of the "accepted premise," which also was used so devastatingly by the Nazi propaganda department under Paul Josef Goebbels.

It involves the statement of almost any falsehood as fact and proceeding on an otherwise logical basis with the assumption that the misstatement is true. The false premise, thus repeated often enough and as the basis for otherwise reasonable discussion, soon becomes credible in the collective mind of the people.

In most authoritative dictionaries such terms as conservative, reactionary, radical, liberal, moderate and extreme enjoy their classic and correct definitions, despite the erosion of these meanings in the public mind.

Two dictionaries considered pre-eminent by scholars of the English and American tongues—the Oxford English and the Merriam-Webster—illustrate this discussion. Both are in close agreement as to the meanings of the political terms at hand, and neither has committed the sin of rushing into print with a new and different definition of a given word just because a particular political group so wills it.

Politically speaking, according to these two works, a conservative is one who would conserve our traditional and proven institutions; a reactionary is one whose goals are the return to a former system. A radical favors "rapid and sweeping changes in laws and methods of government" (Merriam-Webster), and a liberal is the opposite of conservative, or one who espouses "changes and reforms in the direction of democracy" (Oxford English).

A moderate, according to almost every known work, is one who avoids extremes, and an extremist is, as the term so clearly implies, one who "goes to extremes or who holds extreme opinions or advocates extreme measures" (Oxford).

Thus, it is an absurd practice of identifying conservatism with extremism, which is so common among those of far-left political leanings today. Certainly it should be clear that anyone who is dedicated to the preservation of our "traditional and proven" institutions is quite the opposite of an extremist.

Interestingly enough the term "right" in political parlance is defined as conservative, and those who attempt to use the single term "right-wing extremism" to describe the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi party and American conservatives are sim-

ply lumping opposites. For the Klan and the Nazis have dedicated themselves to authoritarian rule, which is anathema to all true conservatives and is closely akin to the centralization of power so eagerly sought by those radicals who incorrectly describe themselves as "liberals."

Back in the days when the general public was more conscientious and correct in its understanding of such political terms, conservatism was something of which all men could be justly proud, while reaction and radicalism were practically badges of dishonor. In the years since, the true radicals have waged a vigorous and successful war to change these meanings in the public mind.

Thus, today, conservatives find themselves labeled "reactionaries," "radicals" and "extremists," while the true radicals and extremists refer to themselves as "liberals," which they aren't.

These so-called liberals also refer to themselves as "moderates," a term used recently by one of the most widely published of our radical columnists to describe the Russian Communists. He also with little apparent reluctance labels the Chinese Reds as "extremists," thus tossing them onto the same political pile with those of us who would preserve our American heritage.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles Times)

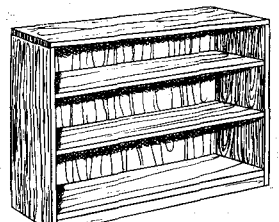
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NICE WHILE IT LASTED—A man applying for a job asked the interviewer whether the company would pay for his hospital insurance. The interviewer said the worker would have to pay for it but it was deducted from his check. "Last place I worked the company paid for it," he said. "Did they pay for your life insurance too?" the interviewer asked. "Sure they did," the man said, "Not only that, but we got unlimited sick leave, severance pay, three weeks vacation, Christmas bonus, coffee breaks—" "Then why did you leave such a perfect place?" the interviewer asked. "The company folded," the man replied.—From the Duluth Publicity

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"WE IN THE UNITED STATES willingly enjoy freedom of the press just so long as we protect and defend it from attacks by the executive, by the courts, by the legislative and by other powerful arms of government. Government was our servant under the philosophy of our forefathers on which this nation was founded. In all the rest of the world, government is the master of the people. Government, like fire, can be a dutiful servant but a destructive master. If we want to keep liberty it is up to us to make government serve us and never let it become our master."—R.R. McCormick

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2. In 1964, 61 House seats went Democratic by only 5 per cent of the vote or less, and one-third of these were won by a margin of 2 per cent or less. Again, many of these liberals were elected in normally conservative areas and can be unseated this year.

These statistics are cause for apprehension among the liberals. The National Committee for an Effective Congress recently pointed out that many elements of President Johnson's program were carried in the last session by an average of only 35 votes in the House. The NCEC notes that "A shift of a mere 18 votes—just half of the Democrats' net gain in 1964—would have meant the failure of much of the program."

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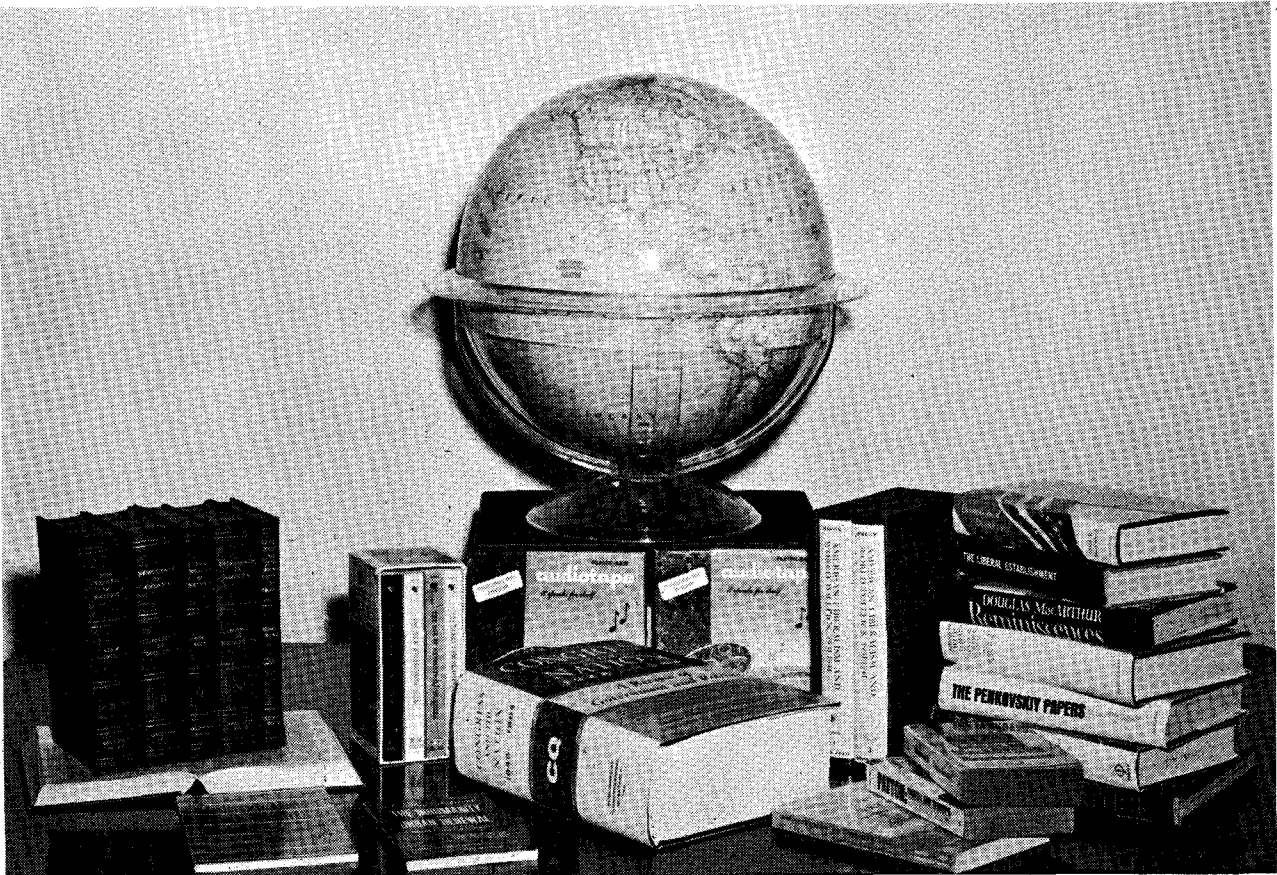
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New Twists to the 'Johnson Revolution'

ing bridges to Eastern Europe," he said. Then further on he commented, "I will ask the Congress for authority to remove the special tariff restrictions which are a barrier to increasing trade between the East and the West." LBJ, it is pointed out, is making the proposal in the face of well-known facts that the Soviet Union and two of its supposedly "liberal" satellites are supplying North Viet Nam the wherewithal to wage war against the United States. As the recent Mansfield report on Viet Nam stated: "Without exception the Soviet Union, Poland and Rumania give full and firm support to the position of Hanoi and the Viet Cong. They are quick in their denunciation of the U.S. role in South Viet Nam and vehement against U.S. bombing in North Viet Nam."

Q. Will LBJ's proposal to amend the Constitution to change the terms of House members from two to four years become law?

A. LBJ will vigorously lobby for this pet measure, but chances are it will fail to be adopted, since two thirds of both Houses of Congress have to approve the amendment before it can be submitted to the states for ratification. A number of lawmakers oppose it, including key Democrat Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Celler's committee is already looking into an amendment along these lines sponsored by Rep. Frank Chelf (D.-Ky.). Celler, the senior member of the House with 43 years of service, said "the House represents the people and they should have the right to register their will frequently."

Others stress that under the amendment candidates for the House of Representatives would always have to run at the same time as the President and that few would dare to buck his policies since they would want to ride on his coattails. Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) put it this way: "The House of Representatives is the legislative body closest to the people. Times are moving so fast that it is vitally necessary for the American people to have a chance to pass upon their government's actions every two years. A House elected only in presidential-election years would become totally subservient to the executive."

Some conservatives, moreover, argue against it on purely practical grounds: The House of Representatives, whose members must face election every two years, has grown more conservative than the Senate.

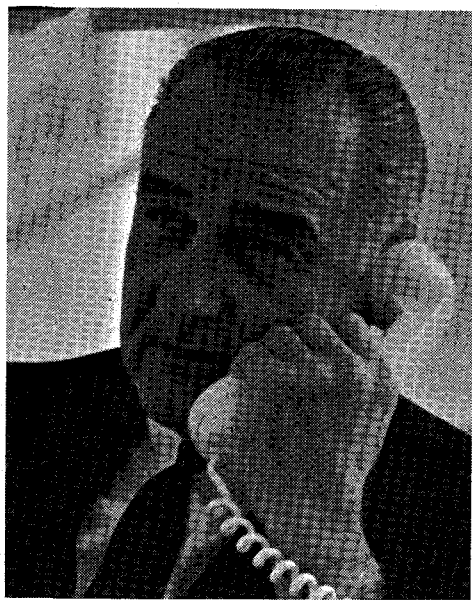
Q. Will LBJ push for further federal control over education?

A. The Johnson-backed Teacher Corps presents one of the most serious threats to local control of education. The corps was established by the Higher Education Act of 1965, but Congress later refused to provide the money necessary for the corps to operate. Under the proposal, the federal government would recruit some 6,000 new teachers for poverty-area schools and pay them 100 per cent of their salaries. Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.), a ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, says the Teacher Corps proposal was rammed through Congress with little consideration and stresses that federal controls inevitably follow federal aid and few poor school districts would have the will power to turn down "free federal teachers." Moreover, the teachers recruited for the area would all be selected by the U.S. commissioner of education who would have the power to select only those teachers who agree with his own liberal philosophy.

Q. Will LBJ fight the Federal Reserve Board, a majority of whose members have been at odds with his easy-money policies?

A. Chances are he will. Something to watch for is Johnson's replacement of C. Canby Balderston, vice chairman of the FRB. Balderston, retiring January 31, is considered a conservative and was on the majority side of the board's controversial 4-to-3 decision last December to raise the interest rate of banks which borrow from the "Fed." LBJ, who publicly protested this anti-inflationary policy, is likely to replace Balderston with someone of more liberal persuasion.

The House, moreover, is considering a bill sponsored by Rep. Wright Patman (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Banking and Cur-



President Johnson is determined to have both guns and butter.

rency Committee, to prevent the FRB from making any decisions opposed by the President.

Q. What's in store for civil rights?

A. The President may be in for a tough fight over his newly proposed program. LBJ has called on Congress to pass laws to end discrimination in jury selection and to punish in the federal courts "those who murder, attack or intimidate either civil rights workers or others exercising their constitutional rights." This latter proposal in particular faces hard opposition, since if interpreted broadly it could mean an enormous lessening of the jurisdiction of state courts. It could also deprive the states of the power to punish civil rights workers even if they were guilty of crimes not connected with civil rights.

LBJ's appointment of Robert Weaver, the first Negro ever nominated to a Cabinet position, to head the Department of Housing and Urban Development will make it even more difficult for Johnson to get a law passed through Congress which would prohibit racial discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing. A federal law of this kind, according to many constitutional authorities, is unconstitutional and completely violates the rights of private property.

Q. What does LBJ mean by the phrase "creative federalism"?

A. No one really knows as of now. But the President says he is establishing a commission of scholars and men of public affairs to examine the federal system—"the relation between city, state, nation and the citizens themselves." He will ask them, Johnson said in his "State of the Union" message, "to move on to develop a creative federalism to best use the wonderful diversity of our institutions and our people to solve the problems and to fulfill the dreams of the American people."

Some observers predict the President hopes to use the commission to break down even further the sovereignty of the individual states, since this commission could be the launching pad for a "new regionalism" which would give regions

many of the powers now reserved to the states.

The birth of "regionalism," it is remarked, really began with the Appalachia law passed by Congress last year. Under that program state governors or their appointees, supervised closely by the federal government, can make economic plans for the region known as Appalachia. Other regional programs—along the lines of Appalachia—are getting strong support from leading Democrats this session.

LBJ's newly proposed Department of Transportation, which would undoubtedly be used to bring transportation more and more under federal control, may also be a new tool to foster regionalism and bring forth "creative federalism."

Q. What will the President do about Congress' "watchdog agency" on government spending, the General Accounting Office?

A. President Johnson, it is known, is out to dilute the effectiveness of the GAO. Established in 1921 by Congress, it was directed to "make recommendations looking to greater economy and efficiency in public expenditures." The previous head of the agency, Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, issued blistering reports to Congress about waste in federal spending. Campbell, however, resigned last July 31 and LBJ is seeking to replace him with a far more mild opponent of government spending and federal waste.

Q. What new features can be expected in the farm program?

A. The current thinking of the Johnson Administration is that the United States must become the food supplier for the world. With the Food for Peace legislation (PL 480) expiring in 1966, President Johnson is expected to propose a change in the basic approach to food shipments abroad—from just a way of disposing of U.S. surpluses to more of a program of planned production of food to be utilized as foreign aid.

One approach being considered is the McGovern bill (S 2157) introduced last June by Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.), former director of the Food for Peace program. The measure would authorize \$500 million for agricultural assistance to foreign countries in 1966 with the amount increased by \$500 million each year through 1970 and then leveling off at \$2.5 billion a year from 1970 to 1975.

The President would distribute the money at his sole discretion to "appropriate agencies," including the United Nations, for the following purposes: to make food available to developing nations through local currency sales and donations, to expand the Peace Corps, to provide additional agricultural assistance and to increase technical assistance.

The bill creates the position of director of International Food and Nutrition and recommends that the President negotiate for expansion of the world food program of the United Nations to "assume as much responsibility for world freedom from hunger as possible with the participation and support of the United States." A member of McGovern's staff has said it is anticipated that appropriations under the bill would be in addition to the \$1.7 billion currently being spent on Food for Peace.

Q. Will the rent subsidy scheme be passed?

A. Like the Teacher Corps scheme, the rent subsidy program is already law, but Congress last year killed the money to finance it when it was revealed that a person earning as much as \$10,000 a year with over \$25,000 in assets could qualify. Now the Administration has tightened up its eligibility requirements in order to get the money from Congress.

Conservatives, however, argue that this doesn't solve the problem because the Administration, once the funds are appropriated and the program begun, will undoubtedly start to loosen the eligibility rules and allow more families to participate.

A number of Southerners, too, may oppose the rent subsidy measure because many of them feel that the program is a tool to promote integration in housing. Any type of residential structure, they note, is eligible for supplement tenants.

Predictions are, however, that after a spirited fight Congress will fund the rent subsidy scheme because the law authorizing its existence is already on the books and because many members, not looking to the future, will be swayed by the revised eligibility requirements.

Q. What will Johnson's expanded program cost?

A. LBJ has tried to disguise the cost of his program through statistical, budgetary and oratorical confusion. Even so, his proposed budget for fiscal 1967 (which begins July 1, 1966, and ends June 30, 1967) will, by his own figures, reach the astronomical sum of \$112.8 billion—the highest in history.

Johnson says the budget deficit for fiscal '67 will be only \$1.8 billion, but the number of people in Washington who believe this can be crowded into a telephone booth. As a crystal ball gazer, LBJ has been less than successful. In the past fiscal year, for example, LBJ predicted government spending would be under \$100 billion. Now Administration officials admit that spending for fiscal '66 will approximate \$106.4 billion and that the government will wind up with a \$6 to \$7-billion deficit.

Moreover, LBJ indirectly admitted his inability to project program costs when, in his "State of the Union" message, he called for restoration of automobile and telephone excise taxes (which had been repealed only 12 days prior to his speech), a speed-up in corporation tax collections and an upward revision of the income tax withholding rates.

Many observers feel that Johnson would have even raised tax rates themselves if this weren't an election year. Many, too, are wondering just when he will ask for that special \$12 to \$13-billion supplemental appropriation from Congress for the war in Viet Nam. Just prior to the opening of Congress, White House sources said LBJ would seek a sum in that neighborhood, but the President made no mention of it in his speech. It is assumed that LBJ only postponed his request, considering talk of the appropriation inadvisable at the same time he was trying to boast of a nearly balanced budget.

That Johnson, himself, doesn't believe the government has enough money to pay for the war appeared obvious when he said: "I hope these [new revenue] measures will be adequate. But if the necessities of Viet Nam require it, I will not hesitate to return to Congress for additional appropriations and additional revenues."

□ □ □

"PEACE" GAMBLE — President Johnson, it is admitted by diplomatic and military strategists here, is taking a gigantic gamble in pursuing his "peace offensive" for the purpose of building up his "image" and, supposedly, ending the war in Viet Nam. Even Dean Rusk is reported to consider this gambit a risky business. The Reds are still swarming about Saigon, the villages are far from safe and the let-up in our military offensive, say the experts, only worsens our position. The Reds, it is said, would probably agree to a truce if they didn't feel they could inflict a major military defeat upon us on the battlefield and thus humiliate the United States before the world. Instead of political peace offerings to clear America's image with ADA and the Vatican, the President, it is stressed, should now be thinking of ways of winning the war as quickly as possible.

Meany Letter Overlooks Some 'Basic Principles'

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

That eminent defender of democracy, fair play and individual freedom, George Meany of the AFL-CIO, sent a public-spirited letter a few days ago to all the country's editors.

It was a remarkably cordial letter in its way. Mr. Meany, or his agreeable ghost, fairly exuded sweetness and light. The gentleman was concerned with the repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, but he was not really concerned with it. He knew that most of the country's newspapers stand editorially opposed to repeal, but for the moment he did not propose to argue the iniquities of state right-to-work laws. His purpose was "to enlist support for a basic principle of democratic government—the right to vote."

Warming to his point, this apostle of basic principles wanted to urge the nation's editors to oppose a filibuster against the pending repeal bill. A filibuster on 14b, said Mr. Meany earnestly, "is an offense against the orderly process of representative government. It is an offense against the democratic process. The Senate must have an opportunity to vote the bill up or down." This has become "the basic issue," Mr. Meany avowed, transcending the merits of 14b itself. And very truly yours.

To which one might respond that it is always a pleasure to discuss the basic principles of democratic government with so distinguished a philosopher. And surely a "right to vote" is such a principle.

Yet perhaps it is in order to sug-

gest to Mr. Meany that the right to vote is merely one of a number of basic American rights, among them the right to work. When the gentleman speaks of the right to vote, he is speaking in terms of the right of the 51 per cent to have its way. He is equating "representative government" or "democratic government" with majority rule, and here he falls into serious error.

If there is one thing the American system of government emphatically is



AFL-CIO President George Meany forgets the American system is not founded on pure majority rules.

not, it is not a system founded upon the principle of majority rule. The Congress of the United States—and especially

the Senate of the United States—is the living, breathing, filibustering embodiment of the ancient American principle that our society was never meant to be governed by the tyranny of the 51 per cent.

From its first article to its last, the Constitution of the United States makes this truth abundantly clear. The legislative branch never was conceived on any democratic notions of one man, one vote. In the Senate, the rule is: Each state, two votes. The impeachment of public officials never was to depend upon a clerk with a tally stick, marking off a mathematical 51 per cent. The over-riding of a veto requires a two-thirds vote. And even a two-thirds concurrence is not enough to amend the supreme law of the land: The ratification of a constitutional amendment rests with not fewer than three-fourths of the states.

The framers of our basic law were not content even with these safeguards against unbridled majority rule. They wrote into the Constitution a dozen other provisions calculated to protect the single individual—the one man, unreconstructed, out of step—from the collective will of the mob. No abstract principles of the Senate's right to vote can be invoked to suppress a right to free speech, or free press, or free exercise of religion. In these fields, "the Congress shall make no law." And lest they be misunderstood, the framers added still one more amendment, to say that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights "shall

port was based, was fired by the State Department for "unbecoming conduct" in 1963, and still is seeking a hearing to defend himself on the charges.

Otepka's "crime" was that he provided the Senate subcommittee with certain "classified" data. Otepka put loyalty to his country above loyalty to the State Department. But the State Department demands loyalty to the department above loyalty to the nation.

The Senate subcommittee drew no conclusions on the basis of evidence that 166 State Department employees, labeled potential security risks 10 years ago, still are on the payroll. It indicated that a summary report will not be published until 10 more volumes of secret testimony are made public.

The American public doesn't need any more chapters to realize that the whole business has a most unpleasant odor. The steps which the State Department has taken to protect itself from legitimate congressional inquiry are indefensible. Public confidence in the integrity of the State Department has reached a new low.

□ □ □

LIFE MAGAZINE recently described the activities of a tough, no-nonsense police detective, George Barrett, in one of New York City's most notorious districts, who regards criminals, dope-pushers and the like as "germs." Life reported last week that Detective Barrett and the magazine were flooded with letters from readers who, by 8 to 1, "thanked God for the George Barretts." Commented one reader: "To some people George Barrett is precisely what's wrong with law enforcement. To others, he is all that can save it." Another wrote: "He may be a tough cop, but . . . I feel a lot safer walking down 42nd Street knowing he's in the neighborhood."

not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

These are among the "basic principles of democratic government" that Mr. Meany may not wish to defend with equal fervor. Surely it is a reasonable assumption that a man's elementary right to work is among those unenumerated rights that lie at the very foundation of a free society; and the right to work ought to carry with it a right to work without having to pay compulsory tribute to Mr. Meany.

In denouncing the filibuster as an offense against American principles, the president of the AFL-CIO loses sight of the old American principles known as the check and balance. The rules of the Senate that give Mr. Dirksen the power temporarily to check his colleagues are subject to the balancing power of his colleagues to invoke cloture and thus put a check on Mr. Dirksen. As the recent history of the Senate has dramatically shown, a filibuster can be broken; all that is required is that three-fifths of the senators agree to break it.

In the course of time, the senators will have their right to vote, pursuant to rules of representative government which they themselves have prescribed. To be sure, the right to vote on a cloture petition is not precisely the right to vote that Mr. Meany has in mind; he wants to get to the merits, and a filibuster stands in his way. But the distinguished and venerable gentleman should be told that while a filibuster may take something away from the choices of pure democracy, the union shop leaves to the anti-union worker no choice at all. He joins the union or he quits his job. While we're testing basic principles, how about trying that one for size?

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Revealing Otepka Testimony

State Dept. Fails to Prove All Security Risks Are Gone

From the Rockford (Ill.) Morning Star

Volume 10 of secret testimony taken by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in a three-year probe into lax security in the U.S. State Department was issued the week of January 3.

Its revelations are shocking.

The latest report discloses that 166 of 258 State Department employees singled out 10 years ago as potential security risks still are in the department, and that many of them have advanced to high-ranking positions after being "cleared" under investigative procedures described as inadequate.

The transcript of Volume 10 makes



Of the 258 security risks Otto Otepka (above) listed in 1956, 166 are still in the State Department.

clear that the Senate investigators believe that the "serious situation" that existed a decade ago still exists. The State Department insists that all security risks have been removed, but it still refuses to produce records in support of that contention. It's a case of "take our word for it" and like it.

It is extremely difficult for the American people to understand why this inexcusable cover-up has been allowed to continue for 10 years through both Republican and Democratic administrations.

The original 1956 report, which warned of the dangers of subversion or espionage and urged a housecleaning, apparently disappeared soon after it was written. A copy later was found but the State Department has placed a "classified secret" label on it.

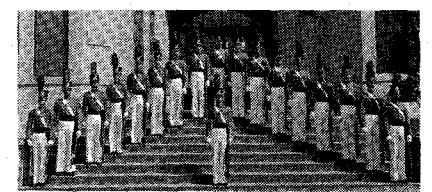
It was not until January 1964 that there was an official admission that the damning report, written by Scott McLeod, then administrator of the Bureau for Security and Insular Affairs, ever existed.

Under pressure from Internal Security subcommittee Counsel J. G. Sourwine, the "lists" of alleged security risks were checked and it was disclosed that of the 258 potential security risks listed in 1956, a total of 166 were still employed.

Otto F. Otepka, chief of evaluations in McLeod's bureau, who originally made the study on which McLeod's re-

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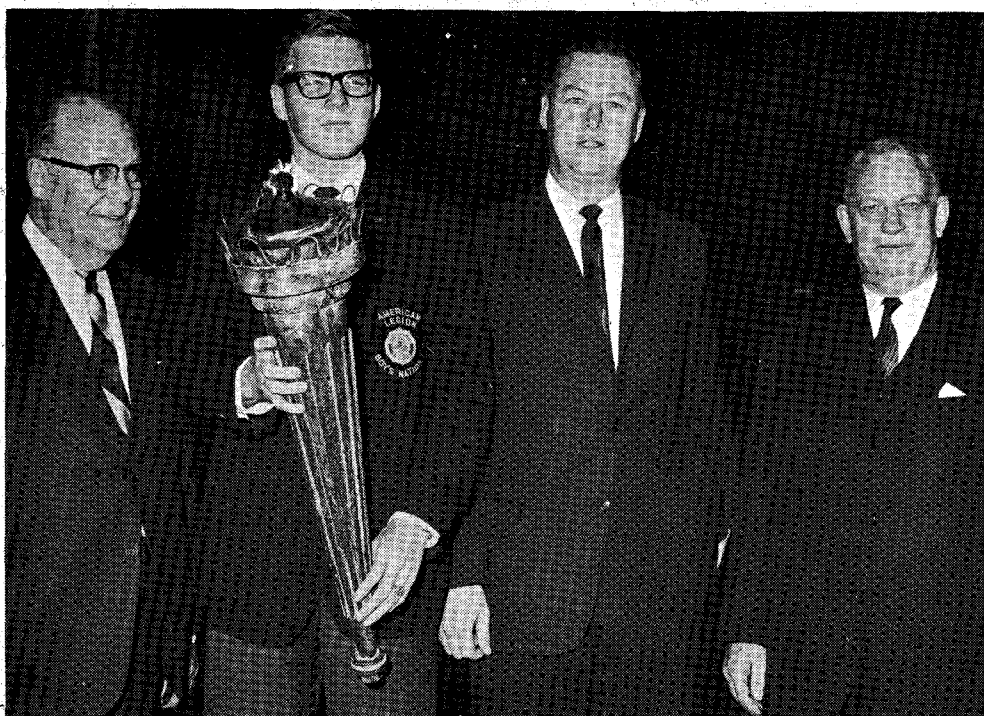
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Ron McCoy, president of Boy's Nation, holds torch lighted at Statue of Liberty at rally in Washington, D.C. sponsored by Young Americans for Freedom. With McCoy, from left, are Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.), Rep. Armistead Selden (D.-Ala.) and Adm. Arleigh Burke, USN (Ret.).

YAF Spearheads Rallies For Freedom in Viet Nam

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

An international expression of youth support for the fight for freedom in Viet Nam is growing from recent carefully planned and coordinated activities of the International Youth Crusade for Freedom in Viet Nam.

This offshoot of the parent organization, Young Americans for Freedom, is working to counteract and give the lie to the pro-Communist youth activities in the United States and abroad. It will also hearten the young fighting men in Viet Nam, many of them members of the YAF.

Generally recognized as the leading student organization in the nation in support of a strong U.S. foreign policy position in Viet Nam, YAF sponsored successful simultaneous nationwide rallies in leading American cities recently. They extended from Boston to Los Angeles and included New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Salt Lake City, Houston, St. Louis and Cleveland. In Asia, student groups assembled in Viet Nam, India, Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Korea, Australia and Thailand.

The rallies are only part of the constructive program conceived two months ago by YAF to show the true face of American youth and purpose to the American people and to the world.

Last fall the national chairman of the YAF, Mr. Tom Huston, 24-year-old senior at the Indiana University Law School, made a 25,000-mile tour to the Far East to meet government leaders in Korea, the Philippines and the Republic of China on Taiwan. He used the occasion to enlist the support of students and young people in those Asiatic countries for American policy in Viet Nam and to reassure Asiatic youth on American aims and objectives.

Mr. Huston returned to the Far East on December 18 to meet with the anti-Communist youth leaders there to coordinate the rallies in their countries and plan further cooperative moves.

He told them of the blood donor programs in which YAF has taken the lead on college campuses throughout the country, in a campaign to provide blood for Viet Nam. He briefed them on other aspects of YAF's work, including Viet Nam Mail Call, Operation Hand Clasp and the Petition Campaign.

Mail Call is a cooperative program in which YAF works with other individuals, groups and agencies in inspiring the writing of letters to American soldiers in Viet Nam. Hundreds of thousands of Christmas cards and New Year messages, as well as personal letters, went to the troops there as a result of this campaign. It was especially valuable in demonstrating that the bulk of the American people were gratefully aware of the sacrifices the troops are making.

YAF is cooperating enthusiastically with the U.S. Marines in Operation Hand Clasp, for the collection and distribution of material aid to South Vietnamese refugees.

The 25,000-member organization has also undertaken to circulate a petition to gather signatures from Americans to demonstrate the solidarity of the country behind the war effort.

Spokesmen for the International Youth Crusade for Freedom in Viet Nam explained that they have organized in answer to the internationally publicized activities of a small minority of American youth who are actively aiding and abetting the enemy: the draft card burners, the disturbed few who have set themselves on fire in dramatic suicides; the youth saboteurs who attempt to stop troop trains; the sick in mind who telephone the widows and mothers of men killed in Viet Nam to berate them for their sons' and husbands' sacrifices; the "pacifists" who applaud Communist war and picket free men who defend themselves from Communist bullets.

All of these, they believe, are part and parcel of a moral disintegration afflicting the country. YAF decided to take a stand against this small minority and support the fight for freedom in Viet Nam. It proposes to be a thorn in the side of propagandists for the left, and demonstrators on and off campus, whether students or middle-aged followers of the "New Left," the fashionable name of the new movement more antic than American.

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SEN. EVERETT DIRKSEN once said that if the present federal trend continues, the only people interested in state lines will be the map makers.—From the Nashville *Banner*.

Beyond the Present War

Taking the Long View of History

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

In the dark days of May 1942, the powers arrayed against the Axis seemed to have good reason for desperation, if not despair.

After the battle of the Coral Sea the U.S. Pacific fleet was down to one operational aircraft carrier. The Mediterranean was virtually a German-Italian lake. Nazi troops had stormed beyond Kharkov and were driving on the Don.

In this hour Adolf Hitler reacted characteristically by ordering shiploads of granite from Sweden preparatory to building himself a giant victory monument. Ironically, the granite is now incorporated in the Soviet war memorial in East Berlin.

But also in this hour the Allied commanders were, as though unaware of the gloomy headlines, planning broad and bold counter-strokes. MacArthur and Nimitz were far advanced in laying out the island-hopping return journey to the Philippines. The north African invasion scheme was getting down to detail. The construction of suitable weapons and vessels for conquest of Italy and return to France was beginning.

The difference, essentially, was that Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo were reading the papers, but the Allied strategists were reading the long-range potentials. And the potentials told them that if their plans were sufficiently far-sighted and brave, victory would be inevitable.

Today we read the papers about Viet Nam. It is a bloody, boggy war. Young Americans are dying half a world away in a chaotic jungle land in which we have no territorial ambitions and where the prospect is not commercial profits but indefinitely continuing expense.

Our erstwhile allies, who once castigated us for our "isolationism," are not only sitting on their hands as they enjoy unprecedented prosperity, but the British have been actually pulling out of the Far East and leaving traditional defensive chores to us. And, of course, there are our local Communists and Red-duped innocents busy peddling the impression that Americans are deeply confused and may soon become incapable of further action.

In such an hour it is wise to remember 1942, to assess once more the long-range potential and to act upon our findings.

The first historic lesson is that China has, with minor interruptions, always been an imperialist nation. During the 19th and early 20th Centuries, faced with the superior military technology of Europe's empires, China was defensive and often exploited. But whenever she could, she conquered.

For 13 centuries she controlled what is now Viet Nam. The Ming Dynasty levied tribute on Java and Ceylon, and the Manchus took over Mongolia, Tibet, Burma and Nepal. So deep is Southeast Asia's traditional distrust of the Chinese that Indonesia has at last erupted against a Peking-planned Communist takeover.

Secondly, whereas the old Chinese emperors conquered for fun or adventure, modern China is driven by desperation. Its food resources are precarious. Southeast Asia has a rice surplus.

The Russian-Chinese "split" is

less ideological than geopolitical. Russia understands that if China is blocked to the south she may be tempted to move into the less desirable but relatively uninhabited regions of Siberia. Russia, by sending arms to the Viet Cong, hopes to relieve this pressure.

The dynamism of communism is mortal. Following the abrupt de-militarization of the Western Allies after World War II, Stalin would have launched a conquest of all Western Europe if the Americans hadn't possessed the atom bomb. As it was, Moscow still hoped to topple those governments by coup and revolution. So badly has this dream been blasted that even the satellites are now restive and Russia is increasingly embarrassed by its own economic failures.

China's dynamism is already weakened by internal problems. She has not marched into Viet Nam. Her threat to India proved empty. Only if she can maintain endless chaos in Southeast Asian governments, perpetuate the isolationism of America's erstwhile friends, and persuade Uncle Sam to write off Viet Nam as hopeless can her plan succeed.

We face another 1942. We can lose by dispirit, indecision and half-measures. Or we can win by marshalling the overwhelming potential of the free world and by adopting a broad strategy for victory.

To this end we must not only hold but push in Viet Nam. We must lay it on the line to the non-Communist world from Tokyo to London that the fight is theirs as well as ours. We must try to bring order to Southeast Asian nations, not by idiotically dumping billions into the hands of corrupt functionaries as we did in Laos, but by trying to encourage and uphold responsible native leadership.

If we accomplish these things, or even a good part of these things, the chances are bright that Chinese aims in Asia will suffer the same fate as Russian aims in Europe. But, as in 1942, there will be no substitutes for imagination, daring and a long, long view of history.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE VETO—Federal funds for "educationally deprived" children won't be going to at least four New Hampshire towns because voters fear the money will lead to federal interference in local education. Townspeople in Orford, Bow, Monroe and Hillsboro voted overwhelmingly at recent special meetings to reject the funds which are available to them under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The four towns were entitled to a total of \$17,000. "At all four meetings," reports the *Valley News* of Lebanon, N.H., "voters expressed fears that acceptance of the money might lead to federal control or interference in the operations of schools." Superintendent Norman H. Mullen, whose district includes Monroe, said he thought the voters would now even reject funds under the popular National Defense Education Act.

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Atom Spy Klaus Fuchs Tries to Stir Up NATO Trouble

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Klaus Fuchs, as a brilliant young physicist, contributed more to the development of a Soviet nuclear device than did any of the other atom spies. Yet when he was tried and sentenced to a prison term for espionage by the British, some extreme left-wingers saw his incarceration as simply a manifestation of "cold war panic."

There was never any doubt that Fuchs had turned over masses of secret materials to the Soviets—or that he had speeded up their nuclear program to the point where they were able to lop 10 years or so off the time needed for entering the atomic community.

Now Comrade Fuchs is at it again, stirring up trouble among the members of the NATO alliance. The London *Sunday Telegraph* gave the story a full page.

Comrade Fuchs, from the Central Institute for Nuclear Research in Communist East Germany, granted a long interview to Sefton Delmer of the British press. Fuchs is now the institute's deputy director and he has changed but little from the days when he arrogantly

it is designed is—according to nuclear experts—essential for any program of research and later activation for peaceful uses.

Comrade Fuchs, in short, is not telling the truth, which does not surprise those who studied his record after his treachery was discovered.

As to the Julich plant, Comrade Fuchs says it is now engaged in producing plutonium, the nuclear weapons material. Vernon Hough, editor of the British publication *Nuclear Engineering*, has visited the Julich plant. He says this plant is producing no plutonium and is, in fact, "working out a revolutionary industrial project from which all of us in the West may benefit and learn."

The Julich plant, moreover, does not even handle the suspect plutonium which Comrade Fuchs mentions so glibly.

At this point it should be recalled that Comrade Fuchs, when he worked at Los Alamos and at Harwell, the American and British nuclear research centers, proved to be an expert liar. After his arrest he pretended to come clean, but still protected his confederates and did his best to handicap the investigation, then current, of atomic espionage.

The charges of a West German "plot," however, can go far to strain already tense German and French relations—as well as to poison the well of British-

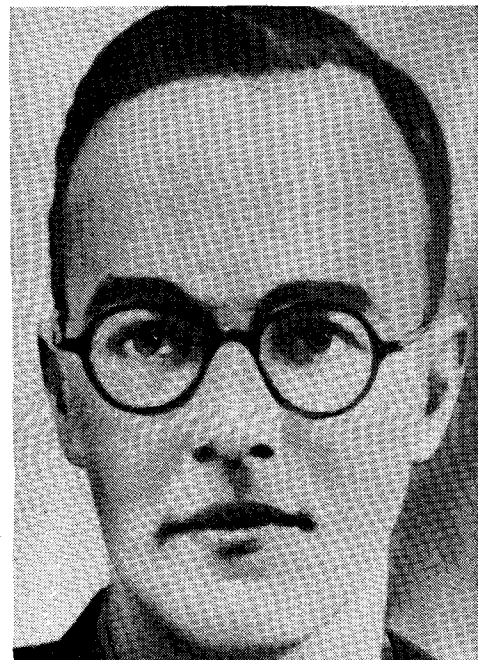
West German cooperation. His false allegations, made to a scientific community which has a distinct list to the left, can be a potent force in giving the academics further "cause" to sabotage the American war effort in Viet Nam.

Obviously, Klaus Fuchs was not looking for personal publicity when he gave his first major interview since being released from a British prison. He was of tremendous value once to the Soviet Union—and he is proving that his usefulness to communism has not run out.

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V.C. ATROCITIES—Peaceniks who march in support of the Viet Cong should read the letter of a Newark, N.J. doctor who is now participating in a voluntary medical program in South Viet Nam. Writes Dr. S. William Kalb: "The Viet Cong guerrillas surrounding us show no mercy for women and children. Many baby amputees; bellies ripped open; faces shot away; brain injuries numerous."



Convicted for Soviet espionage, Klaus Fuchs now works for Communist East Germany.

took it upon himself to decide the fate of nations. His hair is considerably thinner; he has put on a little weight, but he has not lost that air of consummate and megalomaniac certainty.

At a time when the NATO alliance is shaky, Comrade Fuchs has emerged to make serious accusations which can only heighten French-German suspicions and make the task of both the British and the Americans more difficult.

The charges in the interview, which received wide attention in Great Britain, concern a West German nuclear fuel re-processing plant in Karlsruhe and a nuclear research center in Julich. Comrade Fuchs alleges that the Karlsruhe plant, which the Germans "have already started building," makes scientific sense only if it is going to supply plutonium for military purposes. The product of the plant, Fuchs argues, is "not only uneconomical for peaceful civilian purposes, but superfluous."

To the layman, this sounds damning. It can only mean that the West Germans are preparing to enter the nuclear arms race. But this reasoning vanishes in a puff of smoke when it is discovered that the Karlsruhe plant is not being built, that the West German government has incurred the anger of the scientific community by dragging its feet, and that the "re-processing" of nuclear fuel for which



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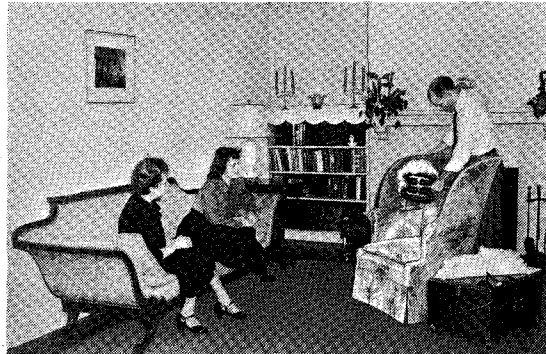
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Rebellion in Russia's Europe: Fact and Fiction

By HAL LEHRMAN

Excerpted from a study prepared for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee

Five Communist Rumanian electrical experts inspected U.S. power plants for a whole month from coast to coast in the spring of 1964. They traveled as guests of the U.S. government. They found the welcome lamp burning brightly everywhere because Red Rumania has sung loudest in the current chorus of East European satellites proclaiming their desire to "go West" away from Moscow.

The group's genial leader, a deputy minister for Mining and Electric Power with the resonant Danubian name of Nicolae Gheorghiu, enchanted his American hosts with especially lively talk about a future "free Rumania."

There was one small mishap, unnoticed by State Department escorts, toward the junket's end. An anti-Communist Rumanian exile coming within earshot while the deputy minister was relaxing among compatriots detected instantly that Comrade Gheorghiu's spoken Rumanian gave off a ripe Russian accent.

By itself this quaint tale hardly proves that U.S. faith in the honesty of Communist East European "independence-from-Russia" postures may be our biggest diplomatic mistake since we shrugged off Mao Tse-tung as an amiable Chinese agrarian reformer.

Nor does the possible muddleheadedness of an American policy involving the fate of 100 million people in captive Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany become irrefutably established even when it can be shown that Soviets in masquerade like Comrade Gheorghiu are legion all over Soviet Europe.

Togged in local names and costumes, ranging in rank from commissar down to snooper, Russian agents visibly infest every puppet regime.

Rumania is advertised as "defying" the Kremlin. But the chief of the dread Rumanian Securitatea (Secret Police), known lately as Gheorghe Pintilie, is really a Russian, born Bondarenko.

Three Soviet citizens joined the top Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers (Communist) party when they reached Bucharest from Moscow with "liberating" Soviet troops in 1944: Emil Bodnaras, Petre Borila, Leonte Rautu. All three are still in the Central Committee. The first two are also in its Politburo and are deputy premiers in the Rumanian cabinet. The third is an alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the Agitprop. One of them, Bodnaras, was even a general in the Red Army, and may still be.

The abundant presence of such dubious native "patriots" in East Europe is admittedly hard to square with the theory that the area is in revolt from Moscow.

And if the revolt theory is wrong, the damage to our side can be immense. The error could actually strengthen Russia's grip over half a continent—that half of Europe which, next to the Bomb, is the single most vital extension of the USSR's power structure, and its largest reservoir for economic exploitation.

But, on the other hand, the revolt theory has too much sponsorship to

be lightly dismissed. In fact, the sponsorship is so respectable and widespread as to be positively awesome. . . .

This reporter made his first acquaintance with Kremlin field techniques and tricks around the time World War II ended. He spent two years watching



Despite the outward prosperity of Bucharest (above), the Rumanian government is as oppressive as ever. The same holds true for other satellite countries.

small Communist parties, backed by Red Army bayonets and mainly imported from Moscow, drop the Iron Curtain on an unwilling Eastern Europe. . . .

The article will . . . suggest that the allegedly liberal trend among the satellite regimes—featuring relaxations in local tyrannies and a hot search for Western trade, know-how, equipment and credits—may be exactly the opposite of the anti-Soviet turn it is represented to be. *There are grounds for believing that the trend is not only Moscow-approved but even Moscow-invented.*

Moscow Control

Reasons:

- The pro-West "revolt" is directed by Red chiefs who are bred-in-the-bone Moscow henchmen and/or incapable of resisting popular domestic overthrow without Moscow muscle to prop them up.

- Each of these bosses is vulnerable to instant purge by remote control from Moscow, which could order dominant pro-Kremlin elements in the local party to get rid of him at the first hint of any real independence.

- Each satellite's massive economic subjugation to the USSR enables Moscow to snuff out rebellion without firing a shot. (Powerful Red Army garrisons, meanwhile, sit in virtual occupation of Hungary, Poland and East Germany, with swift access to all other corners of Eastern Europe.)

- Every instance of supposed internal liberalization or external approach to the West is either an imitation of a similar move by the USSR or is a line endorsed by the USSR in advance.

The spectacle of heroic little satellites tweaking a docile Bear's nose may be more myth than reality. But the myth can serve Moscow well by:

1. Wangling more Western economic aid for Eastern Europe: This would help to quiet mass unrest among the satellite peoples, raise the domestic

prestige of the satellite regimes, relieve pressure on the USSR for economic relief to the satellites, and beef up the satellite economies for further contributions to the Soviet economy.

2. Improving the image of the satellites: As "independent" states, they would

be handier tools for Soviet infiltration of underdeveloped parts of the world where all big colonialisms, including the Soviet brand, are suspect.

3. Improving the USSR's own image: This would abet Moscow's studied campaign, ever since its Cuban-missile setback, to replace intimidation by penetration, and to appear peaceful and reasonable, at least in the West. By seeming to be presiding genially (or impotently) over the Soviet empire's dissolution in East Europe, the Kremlin would be helping the drives of Communist parties in West Europe for strategic alliances with strong Socialist and center parties (a new edition of the old "Popular Front"); soothing and lulling the West into complacency about Soviet intentions; and further eroding Western unity and vigilance. . . .

Insofar as the satellites do loosen the screws on their peoples and reach out for Western contacts, it is, of course, good for our side. The essential thing is not to waste the advantage by misinterpreting the motives and paying out self-defeating bonuses.

One Communist regime may ease up on police terror, another let children



Rumanian chieftain Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej was instrumental in bringing about the communization of his country, with the help of Moscow.

of the extinct middle class go to college. But not because they are needling Moscow (which has anticipated them in such easements). They ease up because popular resentments have been on the rise and some sop has to be given, some bone thrown—but nothing big enough to jeopardize their hold on power.

The satellite economies want to buy from the West (so does the USSR). They have begun flirting with "imperialist-reactionary" notions like individual enterprise, the profit motive, and interest on capital (so has the USSR). They do so not out of conversion to our outlook, but because they require Western help and because their tired Marxist dogmas have failed to produce efficient pots and pans or feed the people.

Seen in this light, last year's U.S.-Rumanian agreement begins to look deplorable on several counts. Elevation of the diplomatic missions in the two countries from legation to embassy, though intrinsically trivial, was resented by anti-Communists in Eastern Europe as an unnecessary compliment to a Red regime.

Our pledges to permit Rumanian purchase of "most commodities" without export licenses, to allow shipment of entire industrial plants, possibly even a nuclear reactor, and to finance such substantial purchases by Export-Import Bank credits, gave the Rumanian government a large lift out of its Marxist hole. In turn, this lowered the pressure on Communist planners to Westernize their rule-book ideologies—exactly opposite to our intention.

Resistance Down

By its mere existence, the agreement supports a basic propaganda line of the regime toward its reluctant population: Don't expect any political help from the West; the West is doing business with us; the West has abandoned you; so make the best of it, stop sabotaging, and come over to our side.

The depressing effect of the agreement on any resistance spirit which Washington presumably wants non-Communist Rumanians to nurse is already visible. This writer has received, via Vienna and Geneva, authentic reports of Rumanian distress over the American "folly." As if to underline the point, the agreement failed to exact in favor of the Rumanian people a single political quid for all our economic quos to a regime they detest.

One-way economic courtesies to satellite governments may willy-nilly exert a modicum of good influence; reducing dependence on the USSR, opening our markets to Eastern Europe, multiplying contacts with U.S. businessmen and technicians, demonstrating the superiority of "capitalist" goods and methods, even seeping some marginal benefits down to the have-not population through improved productivity.

But vastly more might be gained, with a little adroitness in the area of simple liberty—short of aiming to ignite a revolution or asking a hated regime to commit political suicide by an overdose of "liberalism."

The American bargaining position is exceptionally strong now because of the Soviet bloc's precarious economic situation, the USSR included.

Continued on next page

Of course, there are limits to what we can get in exchange for what the bloc wants. But it might be shrewder to play poker with our economic chips rather than shovel them out like Santa Claus.

Strictly speaking, our policy of carrots for Communist donkeys is not absolutely new. There is the case of Poland's Wladyslaw Gomulka.

A genuinely national uprising in 1956 forced Khrushchev to accept the ouster of his orthodox Communists (along with Soviet Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, "Polish" minister of war) from power in Warsaw and a take-over by Gomulka, previously a dissident Red tenant of the Red regime's jails. The purpose of large U.S. benevolence to Gomulka ever since has been not to wean him from Moscow but to keep him weaned. Has it paid off?

It is a grim, ironic fact that, as U.S. props have increasingly fortified his internal position, Gomulka has whittled down the liberties won by Polish courage in 1956. Polish foreign policy is an extension or echo of Soviet foreign policy. Mass resistance spirit against communism has dropped to near nil, partly because the United States seems to be on communism's side (so why fight?), partly because full bellies do not make revolutionaries. (In Red China, two good harvests have lately brought a tightening of political controls relaxed during preceding hungry times.)

Student Generation

A 30-year-old anti-Communist veteran of the 1956 revolt has told me that the subtlest menace to his homeland today is the student generation's enthusiasm for the regime: "They are not rebellious, as we were, or cynical, like the classes following us. They believe. They see Gomulka getting Western help. They think they see communism working."

Another reason for going slow on aid to Communist satellite states emerges from official Communist records which suggest that the independence idea was conceived, not by the satellites, but by the USSR.

A manifesto issued April 26, 1964, by the Rumanian Workers (Communist) party was hailed by many in the West as practically a Declaration of Independence against the Kremlin.

The sharpest anti-Moscow barb in this document is found in the lines: "There does not and cannot exist a 'parent' party and a 'son' party, parties that are 'superior' and parties that are 'subordinate', but . . . a great family of . . . parties which have equal rights. No party has . . . a privileged place. . . . Each makes its own contribution to the . . . revolutionary struggle for winning power. . . ."

Two weeks later, on May 10, 1964, the Soviet Communist party declared it had voluntarily renounced its "leading role" in the world Communist movement, which should be "a voluntary union" with no party exercising "hegemony." Large segments of the Western press interpreted this as an abject Russian retreat before tiny Rumania, a retreat presumably forced on Moscow because of its larger troubles with Peking.

Perhaps the press should have done a bit of homework. Two weeks before the Rumanian manifesto (on April 12, 1964) Khrushchev himself in a speech while touring Hungary had anticipated the "parent-son" theme. "In the community of Socialist nations," Mr. K. intoned, "there is no room for great nations and small ones, for infallible teachers and submissive pupils."

One month earlier, on Feb. 14, 1964, top Soviet party lieutenant Mikhail Suslov had said in a major analysis of the

Chinese dispute, as summarized by TASS: "A necessary condition for development of the Socialist system is to promote the independence of each country. . . on the basis of complete equality . . . with the aim of waging a joint struggle against imperialist aggressors . . . and the complete triumph of communism."

More than six years earlier, in a Moscow speech toasting the USSR's 40th birthday, on Nov. 7, 1957, Khrushchev had already given the Rumanians their thesis. He said then: "All countries of socialism . . . have fully equal rights. Not one of them pretends to whatever preferences, to whatever privileges." One could go back further still, to Stalin and Lenin, and find more of the same. . . .

Practiced observers of Communist guile are recommending that the United States draft the Mad Hatter out of Wonderland, assisted by James Bond, Nero Wolfe and other analysts, to help sift fact from fantasy in East European Red claims of "revolt" against the Kremlin.

A juicy case in point concerns release of political prisoners. This Rumanian dodge may go down in the records as the Great Amnesty Hoax.

After denying for years the existence of more than a handful of "hardened criminals" jailed for political opposition, the Bucharest regime leaked out word on May 12, 1964—the day a Rumanian economic mission left for Washington—that up to 2,000 political prisoners were quietly being sprung from jail.

The leak was designed to show Red moderation and improve the climate for the impending U.S. talks.

These talks, it will be recalled, resulted on June 1, 1964, in credits and other fat concessions to Communist Rumania, with intimations of more if "Westernization" continued.



Soviet bigwig Mikhail Suslov predicts "the complete triumph of communism."

Accordingly, on June 14, 1964, Bucharest announced with flourishes that no less than 7,674 political prisoners had been freed since 1961, that a general pardon would be proclaimed the following August, and that "practically all" would be out of jail by the end of 1964.

Several loose ends were immediately obvious:

The regime was blandly admitting that such prisoners totalled many thousands, a charge previously pooh-poohed as "ridiculous."

Brutal concentration-camp treatment—officially termed "re-education"—had broken the health and spirit of many prisoners; those seen on Bucharest streets walked like zombies, but nothing was said about jobs or medical care for them.

No release was indicated for hundreds of jailed clergymen (Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and others), and for more than 20,000 forced labor camp inmates like those who work in water up to the waist harvesting reeds in the Danube delta north of Cernavoda or dig for gold and uranium in Transylvanian mines.



Former Soviet premier Khrushchev laid down the guidelines for "national communism."

Would the freed prisoners stay free any longer than it suited Communist publicity needs? At the time of the Geneva summit conference in July 1955, a number of minor political offenders had been liberated in Rumania to stimulate the West's "Geneva Spirit." When this good mood faded at the Geneva foreign ministers conference that same October, the prisoners were dragged back into jail.

To hoodwink outsiders, Rumanian Communists had been known not only to make unpleasant scenes disappear but also to produce pleasant vistas on demand.

When a 1956 delegation of American rabbis visiting Rumania asked to go to Arad, they were unaware the Jewish community center in that provincial city had long ago been converted into military offices, and the rabbinical seminary and two synagogues closed.

Bucharest flashed orders to local authorities to reopen everything. Six hundred workers were mobilized to refurbish and repair. Forty students were speedily recruited for the rabbinical school. Arad's chief rabbi was assigned a close "body guard" to keep him from spilling the beans.

The delegates were delighted. Later they told the American press the "crowning feature" of their Rumanian inspection trip had been "discovery of the existence of a seminary at Arad; there we found about 40 youths studying the Talmud."

The day after the delegation departed, the Jewish institutions were reconfiscated and the Arad Jewish community got a bill for all repairs.

Red Rumania continues to improvise on the Jewish theme in its current drive for Western approval.

The Rumanian ambassador to Washington, Petre Balaceanu, is of Jewish origin. So are the two top members of last year's economic mission to the U.S., Deputy Premier Gheorghe Gaston-Marin and Petroleum Minister Mihai Florescu.

It would be easier to take such representation as normal and not deliberately contrived to win favor here, if Rumania for the past several years—and right now—had not been systematically despoiling scores of thousands of Jews required to yield everything they own, from homes and savings down to wedding rings, in exchange for a passport to Israel. . . .

Knee-deep in military, lunar and other space-flight programs, stepping up aid to Africa to meet Chinese "competition," plagued by chronic production inefficiencies and shortages in heavy as well as in consumer goods, the USSR cannot effectively alleviate satellite East Europe's own sharp economic distress.

Only the "capitalist" West has the serum of factories, plant equipment, technical know-how, patents and supplies for the shot in the arm needed by Com-

munist regimes in captive Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany.

Only the West, in fact, can banish, or even substantially relieve, the splitting economic headache of the Soviet Union itself.

U.S. policy envisages the provision of quantities of such assistance both to Russia and to Russia's Europe.

After looking down its nose at Canada for selling wheat to the USSR, the Kennedy Administration endorsed—and the Johnson Administration ratified—shipment of American wheat to the same address. Our explanation: It's "good business."

After trying to restrain the appetite of our allies for trade with Communist East Europe, we turned around and made available to Red Rumania large credits and licenses with which to buy whole factories, and we have indicated readiness to build more such "bridges across the gulf" to other Soviet puppets.

Our explanation: The governments of Rumania (and other satellites) have shown signs of "seeking increased independence" from the Soviets. If we trade with them and nourish their economies, they will be encouraged and enabled to widen the gap.

Our sale of the wheat which Moscow hungers for, of an entire synthetic rubber factory, strategic petrochemical equip-

The full text of Mr. Lehrman's study is available at 15 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

ment and thousands of other production items to industry-starved Bucharest, was made without political strings.

No demands on the Communist Rumanian rulers for loosening of totalitarian controls over their non-Communist population.

No demands on the Kremlin for modification of Soviet hostility somewhere, anywhere, in the cold war—a war which still rages, as every second speech by Messrs. Kossygin and Brezhnev confirms. . . .

It seems time to suggest that the United States ought to help the subjugated peoples behind the Iron Curtain, rather than the system which subjugates them. . . .

This reporter knows that the State Department has convinced itself Moscow will reject all proposals to trade political for economic advantage. But the department, as is obvious from a glance at the map of past and present disaster to which it has led us, is not the final repository of wisdom. . . .

We should insist on dispersal of all forced labor and "corrective" labor camps, on abolition of forced residence, on genuine release (under International Red Cross inspection) of persons imprisoned for defending their human rights, on restoration of their just claims to confiscated pensions, homes and employment, on compensation for lost years and on medical care for lost health.

Police and judicial reforms are also for barter: safeguards against arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention, establishment of independent courts, open trials and a defendant's right to choose his own counsel. Freedom of worship, too, is a Communist trading commodity, by withdrawal of all repressive measures against churches, synagogues and clergy.

Directly on the economic front, we could secure benefits for the peoples by pressing sound doctrine on the regimes—including some shift from obsessive concentration on production of machines to production of goods for human consumption. We have made bolder demands when giving aid to friendly or neutral regimes; why stammer and blush before enemy ones?



Before the November 27 anti-Viet Nam "March on Washington," the Peking Review and other propaganda was available for purchase by the demonstrators.

Red Chinese Propaganda Flood

By JOHN BOLAND

While prominent congressional leaders are calling for a clamp-down on so-called "right-wing extremist" propaganda, America's self-proclaimed enemy in Southeast Asia—Mao Tse-tung's Communist China—is secretly stepping up a Chinese propaganda barrage.

Communist China's plan to flood the United States with pro-China propaganda in 1966 is already going full force. English translations of virtually every important Red Chinese publication available are now being sold through China Books & Periodicals, 2929 24th Street in San Francisco, and China Publications, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In addition, Peking's *Guozi Shudian*, general distributor for Chinese propaganda material, is offering free gifts to all subscribers who enroll new readers.

Guozi Shudian has directed that all checks and gift orders sent directly to Peking should be made out to the Bank of China in London, located at III Cannon Street, London; or to *Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris*, 14 rue Bergere, Paris. The Chinese distributor has big accounts with both banks.

A list of pro-Peking propaganda periodicals available at almost unbelievably low subscription rates includes:

- *Peking Review*, a weekly magazine devoted to Mao's official political and international Red line. A usual feature in *Peking Review*, called "Military Scorecard" recently boasted: "139,000 U.S. and South Vietnamese puppet troops were wiped out (in 8 months); 8,081 of these were U.S. troops."

- *China Pictorial*, a large, colorful monthly described as picturing "the achievements in China's Socialistic construction" and "China's effort to defend world peace and to promote friendship with the people of other countries."

- *China Reconstructs*, another richly illustrated monthly presenting the glory of economic, social and cultural life in Red China.

- *China's Foreign Trade*, a six-times-a-year periodical aimed to lure businessmen to demand an end to U.S. trade restrictions against Mao's aggressive Communist regime.

- *Women of China*, advertised as a bi-monthly, "tells you about the views of Chinese women on current international questions; the experiences of their

struggle for national liberation . . . also covers Chinese literature, fine art, picture stories, handicrafts, cookery, household affairs, films and sports activities."

Other specialized magazines include *Scientia Sinica*, a monthly journal of "the natural and technical sciences." A subscription leaflet announcing the journal pictures a huge mushroom cloud, implying the obvious propaganda that China is a major nuclear power. The *Chinese Medical Journal* is described as "a must for medical workers abroad."

A quarterly, *China's Screen*, is a Red Chinese version of the Hollywood movie magazine and also contains news about the showing of pro-Chinese films, like Felix Greene's *China!* abroad. (Greene is the "British journalist-film maker" who recently returned from Hanoi with a filmed interview of Ho Chi Minh. CBS newsmen Walter Cronkite showed the Greene-Ho Chi Minh film on national television on December 6.)

- *China's Sports*, another illustrated monthly, takes "cultural exchange" to the sports arena. According to its editors, it shows "friendly matches with foreign sports teams visiting China," and "helps to promote your understanding of and friendship towards the Chinese people and athletes."

Two "literary" magazines, *Chinese Literature* and *Evergreen*, provide "lively descriptions of the role of the youth and students of New China in Socialist revolution and construction."

Many of these pro-Red China publications have been prominently displayed and sold by the "Free Speech" crowd at the University of California in Berkeley.

Informed anti-Communists are now asking if the "free gift" offer the Red Chinese have made for each new subscription sold has not come in the form of cash kickbacks to help promote subversive, pro-Peking "get-out-of-Viet Nam" protest committees that have mushroomed on college campuses around the country.

An interesting footnote to the Red China propaganda barrage is that apparently the Soviet propagandists in the United States are helping the drive. Mailing lists from the files of U.S. pro-Soviet propagandists are showing up in the pro-Peking book sellers' offices. One New York outlet, Universal Distributors Co., 52-54 West 13 Street, apparently hasn't even heard of "the Sino-Soviet split," as it advertises Communist literature for sale from both Red countries.

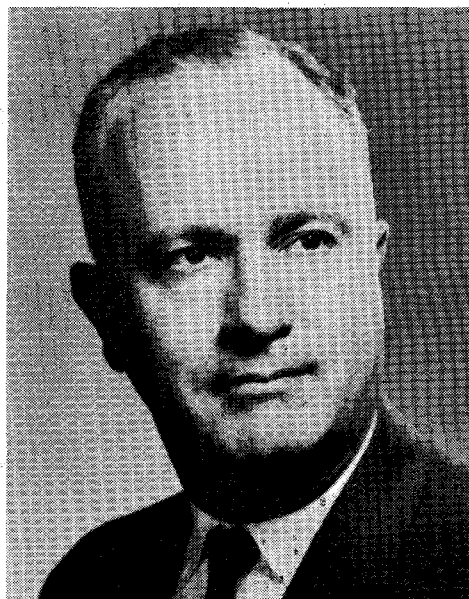
Answers to Some Unfriendly Questions

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY

Every columnist gets two kinds of letters from his gentle readers.

One is the "You're-a-great-man-because-you-agree-with-me" type, which virtually canonizes the humble scribbler because he has unknowingly put in print one of the letter-writer's pet points of view.

The other is the "Dear-sir-you-cur" variety, which compares the columnist unfavorably to Adolf Hitler, Jesse James and Attila the Hun because he has—unwittingly again—trodden upon the toes of a cherished prejudice. Letters of this stripe are usually framed in the form of bristling questions which do not exactly ask you to answer yes or no to the query, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" but which come mighty close to it.



Dr. Rafferty is California state superintendent of public instruction.

On the off chance that some of my readers might like to compare their own biases with those of their peers who take the trouble to write them down and mail them, here is a representative sampling of the bristliest questions of all.

Q. "Why don't you ever say anything good about teaching or teachers, you professional cannibal? And if you can't say something nice, why don't you shut up?"

A. Because, dear fellow educator, my profession has all kinds of eulogists lined up in serried ranks to genuflect and pay it tribute at the merest drop of a hint from the highly paid public relations experts of the National Education Association.

I love the calling to which I have devoted my life, but I want to make it a lot better than it has been the last 30 years. And you don't reform a great institution by telling it constantly how wonderful it is. There are plenty of back-slappers and mutual admiration society members among us educators; there are darned few reformers.

Q. "The fact that you keep beating a dead horse proves that you are completely cynical and probably have selfish political motives. Don't you know that 'progressive education' in the United States is as dead as Moses?"

A. Nope. I don't know any such thing. As long as the theorists who write the books and do the ivory-tower thinking for my profession keep plugging such things as "life adjustment," educating the "whole child" and "peer group acceptance" while simultaneously downgrading such things as memorization, homework and report cards, I shall continue to suspect that the progressive education horse is just about as dead as the one which smuggled itself inside the walls of Troy and subverted that great city.

Q. "Our college kids are just high-spirited and restless, as you probably were when you were an undergraduate. Why don't you get off their backs?"

A. I'm not on their backs, sir. They are on everybody else's back. Most of our college students are the salt of the earth. My main quarrel with them is that they've let a small, well-organized clique of long-haired, wild-eyed punks take over the news media and the student body organizations on too many of our great campuses and present a false, unwashed and even treasonous image of the American university to the world at large.

Q. "You're always talking about patriotism and how to teach children to love their country in school. When are you going to realize that this sort of thing went out with high-button shoes?"

A. Never. Love doesn't go out of style.

Q. "Why do the education professors all hate you?"

A. Inasmuch as the best friend I have in the world is an education professor, I reject this question as not only unduly pejorative, but also unnecessarily inclusive. However, even if every education prof in the country elected to burn me in effigy on his respective campus quad, this would not alter the need for a nationwide switch to education in depth.

Hate of individuals by other individuals is irrelevant in great movements such as this. What stands up stark and clear upon the national horizon is the overriding need of America's children for better education. Alongside this kind of need, every professor and state superintendent in the land dwindles into sublimine insignificance.

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Free Enterprise?

From the Indianapolis Star

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has ruled that it is an unfair practice to fire an employe because he posts cartoons ridiculing the boss.

An employe of the Indiana Gear Works was fired in November 1964 after having posted cartoons critical of the boss. The NLRB ordered the firm to reinstate the cartoon-minded employe and for the pay he lost since he was fired.

When a man is forced by a government agency to continue to pay the guy who ridicules him it is safe to say that the government really controls business in this country and all talk about "free enterprise" is just that—talk.

We wonder what would have happened if the boss posted cartoons ridiculing the employe. Would the NLRB have considered that a "fair practice"? Or would the NLRB more than likely consider that abusive treatment?

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SECURITY VIOLATION—The national commander of the Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A., Martin G. Riley, has called for an immediate congressional investigation of Pentagon statements concerning the Olin Mathieson Chemical Co.'s munitions plant in East Alton, Ill. Riley cited the admission of a Pentagon spokesman that the plant is the only one that is producing ammunition for the Viet Nam war and said it was a violation of security that opened the door to sabotage by pinpointing the only powder-producing plant in the country.